E
682
.K26

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION

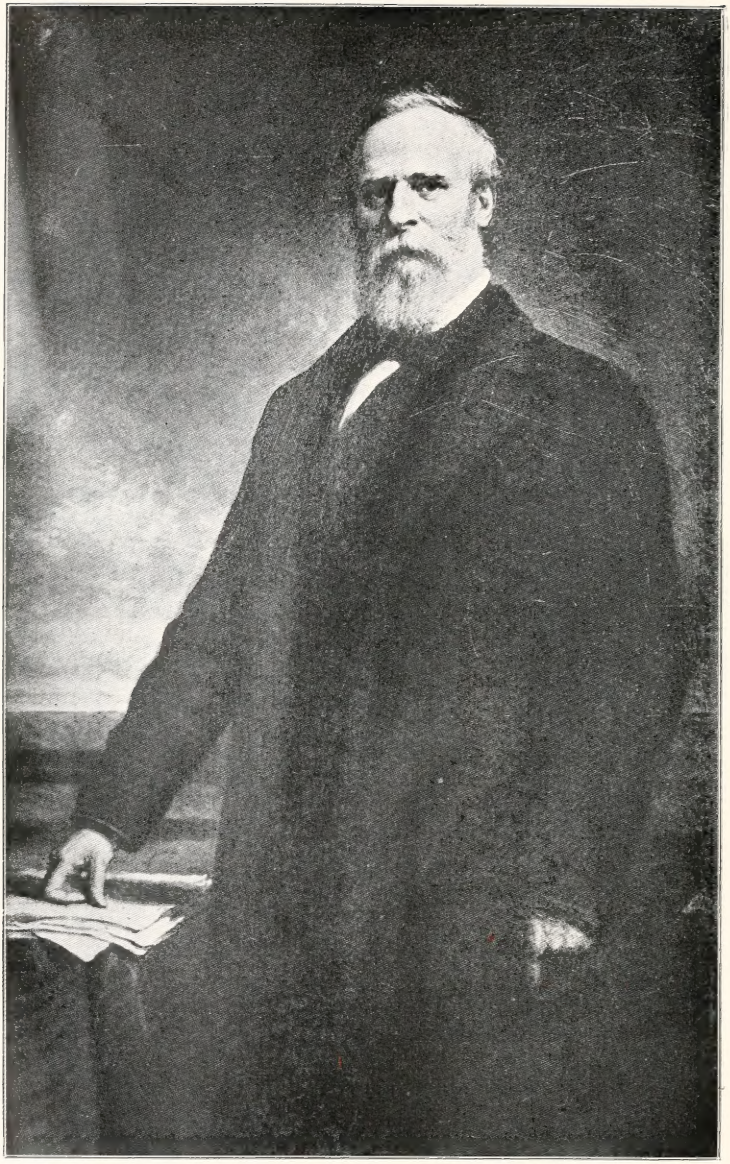
OF THE BIRTH OF

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

Class E682

Book .K26



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The CENTENARY CELEBRATION

of the birth of

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

at

Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio
October 4, 1922

By LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

Reprinted from
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly

COLUMBUS, OHIO:
THE F. J. HEER PRINTING CO.
1923

E682
.K26

Gift
Col. Webb C. Hayes
Ja. 10-24

24-4238

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES AT SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO

BY LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

"Of which I was a great part," is the classic motto which for almost twenty centuries hero after hero has proudly taken to himself. President Hayes would have passed it by. Perhaps no other phrase exists, however, which so effectively describes the pervasion of his personality through all the commemorative events and the scene in which they were staged, at Fremont, Ohio, October 4, 1922, the centenary of his birth.

Spiegel Grove, the home to which he was devotedly attached, and which he had known intimately from boyhood, was never fairer than on that serene autumnal day, basking under the bluest of blue skies. Every one of those great trees his hands had touched; each fair vista had delighted him; the clearings in the dense forest, letting in the sunlight, had been planned and executed by him; on many of the finest trees he had bestowed the names of his comrades; spot after spot he had enriched with gathered lore; the homestead which he had reshaped to his family life, the rooms he had lived and worked in and in which he had been the generous, delightful host; the porches and paths he had trod; the national colors under which he had fought and bled and served; the secluded Knoll where his mortal remains lie beside those of his beloved

Dedication of the Library and Museum Annex to the Hayes Memorial, Spiegel Grove State Park

wife; the numberless books he had gathered and studied; the reunion again of all his children whose first hero he ever was; the presence of aged survivors of his old regiment, and of his successors in the State and Federal government; the city to whose welfare he had given himself and his fame so generously and which forever becomes his heir in the enjoyment of Spiegel Grove: — marching feet, martial music, happy faces, distinguished guests, ringing tributes of love and honor and praise — of all this he is still the greatest part.

Seventy-seven years ago, in 1845, Rutherford Birchard Hayes began the practice of law in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. He had been admitted to the Bar of Ohio at Marietta, following his graduation in February of that year from the Dane Law School of Harvard University, on the completion of his two years' course at that institution. His father had died some three months before his birth, which occurred on the 4th of October, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio; but his maternal uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had himself been adopted into the family at twelve years of age, on the death of his parents, at once assumed the direction and control of his sister's little family and continued to the end of his life as the fond uncle, guardian and benefactor.

Young Hayes first visited his uncle at Lower Sandusky, (now Fremont) in 1834, and on entering the Norwalk Academy, in 1836, walked the intervening twenty-five miles to spend his Sundays with his uncle at Lower Sandusky.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society
requests the pleasure of your presence
at the Centenary Celebration of the birth of
Rutherford Birchard Hayes,
Nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-1881,
Wednesday afternoon October fourth,
Nineteen hundred and twenty-two,
Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.

Dedication of
The Library Addition to the Hayes Memorial
The Memorial Gateways of the Spiegel Grove State Park and
The Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County

Fac-simile of First Page of Invitation.

This place was to him notable for its hunting and fishing on Brady's Island, at the lower falls of the Sandusky, historically noted by Washington during the Revolutionary War.

From the Norwalk Academy, he entered in 1837 Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Connecticut, a preparatory school for Yale, whither his mother had taken him in connection with a famous trip to the New England relatives. Owing to Yale's great distance from home, however, he was sent later to Kenyon College, founded by the famous Bishop Philander Chase, which in the short space of almost its first decade had as students Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice; David Davis and Stanley Matthews, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Davis appointed by Lincoln and Matthews appointed by Hayes, his collegemate and fellow officer in the 23d Ohio; Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War; and Henry Winter Davis, a distinguished Representative in Congress.

Hayes entered in 1838 and graduated valedictorian in the class of 1842. On leaving college he read law for a year in the office of Sparrow & Matthews of Columbus, before entering the Harvard Law School.

An active Whig partisan, even before he was a qualified voter, he enthusiastically supported General Harrison in 1840, and while a law student at Cambridge, Henry Clay. It has been related that on the occasion of a great Clay rally in Boston, noticing the absence of any banner indicating the support of Ohio men of Henry Clay, Hayes secured a rudely prepared placard bearing the inscription OHIO, and with his uncle joined in the

procession which before the end of the parade had increased from two to some thirty odd Ohio Clay men, who were the recipients of enthusiastic applause.

Soon after opening his law office in Lower Sandusky, in 1845, Hayes formed a legal partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, with whom he maintained a warm lifelong regard, the intimacy being strengthened by their joint service in the army during the War for the Union and in the House of Representatives, so that in the plans made in contemplation of receiving the White House gates for the Memorial Gateways of the Spiegel Grove State Park, provision has been made for a Buckland Gateway which, with the Cleveland Gateway, each as a single gate, would be made from one-half of one of the large double gates.

The place now known as Spiegel Grove was purchased by Sardis Birchard in 1845 for the future home of his nephew and ward, but the construction of the house was not begun until fourteen years later, anticipating the return of Hayes from Cincinnati to take up his permanent home in it. This however was deferred, owing first to the War and then to the two terms to which Hayes was elected as a member of Congress, from which he resigned to enter the campaign for governor of Ohio, to which he was re-elected, so that it was not until 1873 that he returned permanently to his home in Spiegel Grove where, on the Knoll, the mortal remains of his wife and himself are enclosed in the granite block, quarried from the farm in Dummerston, Vermont, whence his father migrated to Ohio in 1817.

Hayes was a loyal Whig who opposed the Mexican War for the extension of slavery. Nevertheless after conferring with numerous friends, it was arranged that

he should go into the army with the company from Lower Sandusky, and be appointed its 2d lieutenant, provided that certain distinguished physicians of Cincinnati thought his physical condition satisfactory, for he had broken down in health. He accordingly secured a substitute, none other than the Hon. Benjamin Inman, later a representative in the legislature, to accompany him to Cincinnati, where his hopes for military service were blasted by the decision of the physicians, and he was ordered to the extreme north, while the late Lewis Leppelman was commissioned in his place as 2d lieutenant of the company from Lower Sandusky. On recovering his health he made a trip to Texas, and on his return arranged to remove to Cincinnati to continue the practice of his profession.

His last appearance at the local bar of Lower Sandusky was as a commissioner appointed by the Court to report on a petition requesting the change of name of the village of Lower Sandusky. This was on account of the multiplicity of towns called Sandusky, within the less than one hundred miles from its source to Lake Erie, where the old fishing village, known during the War of 1812 as Ogontz Place, and later as Portland, had on account of the association of the name Portland on Lake Erie with the cholera ravages of those days, dropped that name for "Sandusky City." The U. S. mails, carried by sailing craft on Lake Erie, were landed at the post office in the recently rechristened town of Sandusky City, with the inevitable result that the forwarding of the mail of the four older Sanduskies, further up the Sandusky River, had to wait the convenience of the postmaster at Sandusky City. Mr.

Hayes reported to the Court that there was but one remonstrance against changing the name from Lower Sandusky which was in the form of a poem by the noted character, Thomas L. Hawkins. Mr. Hayes further reported in favor of the adoption of the name of Fremont in honor of the explorer who had further endeared himself to this democratic community by eloping with the beautiful Jessie Benton, daughter of the influential Senator Thomas H. Benton. The name Fremont was confirmed by the Court on this last appearance before Hayes's departure for Cincinnati in 1849.

He was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati, in 1857, by the City Council to fill a vacancy, was re-elected in 1859, but was swept down in the Democratic tidal wave in Cincinnati in April, 1861, following the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and the threatened war to preserve the Union which would naturally cut off all the Southern trade from Cincinnati. His last entry in his Diary before entering the Union army was as follows:

"May 15, 1861. Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also, viz.: that this was a just and necessary war and that it demanded the whole power of the country; *that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it than to live through and after it without taking any part in it.*"

Both Judge Matthews and himself, who were active supporters of Salmon P. Chase, were tendered Colonelcies through the latter's influence in Washington, but each declined, preferring to go in a subordinate capacity under a trained West Point officer

until they could learn the rudiments of military life, and finally on the 6th of June, 1861, they were appointed by Governor William Dennison of Ohio, Judge Matthews as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hayes as Major of the 23d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was the first regiment recruited in Ohio "for three years or the war".

It was also the first regiment in Ohio in which the field officers had not been elected, after log rolling, by the members of the regiment, but were appointed directly by the Governor of Ohio. Colonel Wm. S. Rosecrans, a distinguished graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, was appointed colonel of the regiment, but his services were within a week demanded as a general officer, and again Matthews and Hayes declined the promotions tendered them to fill the vacancies, and secured the appointment of another distinguished graduate of the Military Academy in the person of Colonel E. P. Scammon.

Hayes's first service was in western Virginia, but in August, 1862, as a member of General Jacob D. Cox's division, he joined the Army of the Potomac, covering the retreat of General Pope's army after the second battle of Bull Run, and as a part of the Army of the Potomac when General McClellan was restored to its command, and marched against Lee's army in Maryland in the Antietam campaign. He was severely wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Here his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, joined him and served in the field hospital established after the battle of Antietam, the bloodiest one-day battle of the war. He was in all the battles of Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Opequan, in which he

greatly distinguished himself and was promoted to Brigadier General on the field, under Sheridan and Crook, the latter having cut off his own Brigadier General shoulder straps and presented them to General Hayes. He resigned and was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, after his service of exactly four years in which he had been six times wounded in battle and had four horses killed under him. In August, 1864, he was nominated for Congress from the second Cincinnati district, and on being urged to return home on furlough and enter the campaign, having in mind the number of officers who had left the army to electioneer for Congress in 1862 and 1864, he indignantly replied, "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing."

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Before the close of his second term in Congress he was nominated for Governor of Ohio and resigned to make the canvass. He served two terms as Governor of Ohio, and on his retirement in 1872 was solicited

again to make the race for Congress in order to strengthen the Republican ticket under General Grant's candidacy for re-election as President, but the entire Republican ticket in Cincinnati was defeated owing to the defection to Greeley. He returned to Fremont in the spring of 1873 and took up his residence in Spiegel Grove, which he retained until his death January 17, 1893, although absent during his third term as Governor and his four years as President. He made yearly visits to his home and held the reunion of his old regiment, the 23d Ohio, when the second of the large gatherings of the prominent civilians and soldiers of the United States was held in Spiegel Grove, and succeeding gatherings annually during his term of office as President and once or twice each decade up to the day of his death January 17, 1893.

Lucy Webb Hayes

President Hayes's return to Spiegel Grove after the inauguration of his successor, was delayed for twenty-four hours by a head-on collision of his special train in which several passengers were killed and members of his personal escort, the First Cleveland Troop, now Troop A of Ohio, which had escorted him from the White House to the Capitol for the Inaugural cere-

monies of James A. Garfield, and then as his escort home to Ohio, were severely injured. Twelve years later, after the death of President Hayes, Troop A, Captain Jacob B. Perkins commanding, served also in the provisional brigade of the Ohio National Guard, at his funeral, under orders of Governor McKinley,

Funeral of President Hayes — Troop A, O. N. Guard, Captain J. B. Perkins

as the escort of ex-President and now again President-elect, Grover Cleveland

An interesting coincidence is that this Troop A, now under Captain Ralph Perkins, a son of the former commander, with many of the members of his command, also sons or grandsons of former members of the Troop, again served, thirty years later, at the head of the parade

at the Centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, and appeared such duplicates of their fathers or grandfathers that the old illustration of 1893 is used in this article.

On his arrival at his old home, from the porch of the residence which had been doubled in size for his return, he delivered a few brief remarks outlining his views of what a president should do after his retirement from that high office to private life. He said:

"What is to become of the man, what is he to do — who having been chief magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his official term to private life? It seems to me the reply is near at hand and sufficient. Let him like every other good American citizen be willing and prompt to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare and the happiness of his family, his town, his State and his country. With this disposition, he will have work enough to do and that sort of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belonged to the more conspicuous employments of the life from which he has retired."

So he resumed active control of the Birchard Library which he and his uncle Sardis Birchard had jointly founded. He revived his membership in Croghan Lodge I. O. O. F. to which he belonged when he left Fremont in 1849; joined the Eugene Rawson Post of the G. A. R.; organized the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society and became its first secretary; became a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Church of which his wife and family were members; interested himself in the introduction of the manual training department of the public schools of the state; actively par-

ticipated as Trustee of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and began his very active connection as one of the Trustees and later as President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University at Columbus.

During his first term as Governor of Ohio, in 1868, he had, in order to prevent the dissipation of funds

Spiegel Grove

among the many institutions demanding its division, invested the receipts from the sale of the land grants, in the magnificent estate on North High Street, Columbus, on which are located the Ohio State University and the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of which latter he was president at the time of his death.

He became also the president of the Ohio Board of State Charities from which he widened his interests, and remained to the end of his life president of the

National Prison Reform Association; was president of the Slater Educational Fund; and a member of the Peabody Educational Fund. At these meetings began the warm personal affection and regard between Grover Cleveland and himself, which culminated in the attendance of Grover Cleveland at his funeral His greatest pleasure, however, was in attendance at the reunions of his regiment, the 23d O. V. V. I., and the Grand Army gatherings at Detroit, and Columbus and his last in the city of Washington, where he marched afoot in the long procession down Pennsylvania Avenue to the reviewing stand, with his Grand Army Post, side by side with its commander. This was in October, 1892, when he was seventy years of age and but three months before his death. During that reunion, he presided at the dedication of the rough granite monument of Major General George Crook, the greatest hunter and Indian fighter in the U. S. Army, with its bronze bas-relief representing the capture of Geronimo in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico in 1883. General Crook was his immediate commander during the war, and predecessor as president of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. At the dedication of the monument, Major William McKinley delivered the principal oration.

Last and most enjoyable of all was his membership in the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of which he was the commander-in-chief at the time of his death, in direct succession to Hancock and Sheridan, each of whom continued as commander-in-chief from election till death. He had joined the Illinois commandery soon after his retirement as president, and later was transferred to become a charter member of

the Ohio Commandery at Cincinnati of which he was elected the first commander. He was re-elected several times as commander and until his declination, on his election as senior vice commander-in-chief with Major General Winfield S. Hancock as commander-in-chief;

Drawing room with glimpse of Mrs. Hayes reading in library

and was succeeded as commander of the Ohio commandery by General William Tecumseh Sherman. On the death of Major General Hancock, General Hayes insisted on withdrawing in favor, as Commander-in-Chief, of General Philip H. Sheridan, our greatest

battle general; but upon Sheridan's death General Hayes was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, which position he held at the time of his death.

Of the fifteen presidents of the United States who served in the wars of our country, none other than General Hayes was wounded in battle, with the exception of President James Monroe, when a lieutenant at the battle of Trenton, in 1777. General Hayes was wounded six times during his four years of service.

At the reunions at Spiegel Grove, President Hayes instituted the practice which has since been carried out by his son, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of naming trees in the Grove after distinguished visitors. The largest tree in the Grove, an enormous white oak, was originally christened "Old Betsy", in honor of the old 6-pounder used by Croghan in the defense of Fort Stephenson, and later presented by Congress to be placed on the site of the old Fort which was then usually called Sandusky. This gun had been stored in the arsenal at Allegheny, but had been recognized by certain marks and shipped by water till landed at the town on the lake called Sandusky City, where it was promptly buried in the sand, in the hope that at some future day the honors and glories gained in the defense of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky (which name had been changed to Fremont in 1849) could be claimed by this newer town. A noted character, Thomas L. Hawkins, had recognized the gun, and the then mayor of Lower Sandusky, Brice J. Bartlett, organized an expedition of men and teams which marched over to the lake shore where "Old Betsy" was disinterred and brought home in triumph to Fort

Colonel Webb C. Hayes M. H.

Regional Commissioner A. E. F. in France and North Afri a who was decorated at Fez, Morocco, August 15, 1918, by General Lyantey, French Resident General as representative of the Sultan of Morocco. In 1914, before America entered the war, he served as a dispatch bearer between the American Ambassadors in Paris, London, Berlin and Brussels. In 1917 after the Italian debacle on the Piave, he served with Gen. Garabaldi's command, with British and French brigades. Colonel Hayes also served in the war with Spain, through the campaigns of Santiago de Cuba where he was wounded and had his horse killed, and through the campaign in Porto Rico, being recommended for brevets in each campaign; the Philippine Insurrection where he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry at Vigan, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899, by order of President Roosevelt; and served on the staff of Major General Chaffee, commanding the China Relief Expedition of 1900.

Stephenson. On the 4th of July following, 1852, a mammoth jollification was held in Spiegel Grove under the large oak directly in front of the future Hayes residence. This was called the "Old Betsy" Tree until rechristened the Warren G. Harding Oak at a later celebration on the 4th of October, 1920, when a bronze tablet erected by Colonel Webb C. Hayes in memory of his comrades of Sandusky County in the War with Spain and in the World War was unveiled by his wife, Mary Miller Hayes. The dedicatory exercises included an address by Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President of the United States. At the celebrations in Spiegel Grove during the lifetime of President Hayes, many trees were named after distinguished visitors, and christened by the laying on of hands. At the first reunion of his regiment, in 1877, trees named in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the battle general of the war for the Union; the great strategist Major General William S. Rosecrans, the first Colonel of the 23d Ohio; Brigadier General E. P. Scammon, the second Colonel of the 23d Ohio, of which General Hayes was the third Colonel; and General James M. Comly, the fourth Colonel of the 23d Ohio; and Associate Justice Stanley Matthews, first Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d Ohio, were all duly christened at the banquet given under the famous oaks which have since been called the Reunion Oaks. Oak trees were also named in honor of Major General George Crook, the famous hunter and Indian fighter of the U. S. Army; and of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, a resident of Ohio; and subsequently trees were named in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman and of President

Mrs. Webb C. Hayes and Sergeant Dalton Hayes, Co. D, 165th Infantry
At the Y. M. C. A. American Soldiers Leave Area, Nice, France, December, 1918

James A. Garfield. At the funeral of President Hayes, who died on the 17th of January, 1893, the most distinguished visitors were ex-President Grover Cleveland, now again a President-elect, who made the long journey in the midst of winter, from Princeton to Spiegel Grove to signify his friendship and high regard for President Hayes; and Governor William McKinley of Ohio, who four years later was inaugurated President of the United States, the second member of the famous 23d Ohio to hold the exalted office of President of the United States. When the Presidential carriage used in Washington during the Hayes and short Garfield administrations and in which all the Presidents of the United States from Grant to McKinley had ridden, as well as all the leading generals of the Union army and other distinguished persons, was driven up to the porch to receive President Cleveland, the horses, startled at the blare of trumpets and the waving plumes and brilliant capes of the soldiers, plunged forward, almost running into a large hickory tree against which President Cleveland placed his hand to save himself from falling, whereupon it was intimated to him that there was great propriety in naming this rugged shag-bark hickory, the tree emblem of Democrary, in honor of the great Democrat.

Four years later the 23d Ohio Regiment again held its reunion in Spiegel Grove, at which time President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and Senator Hanna of Ohio were the leading guests in attendance at the reunion, preceded as it was by the wedding of Miss Fanny, the only daughter of President Hayes. A large circular platform had been erected around a group of five or six oak trees which were very appropriately named the McKinley Oaks of 1897.

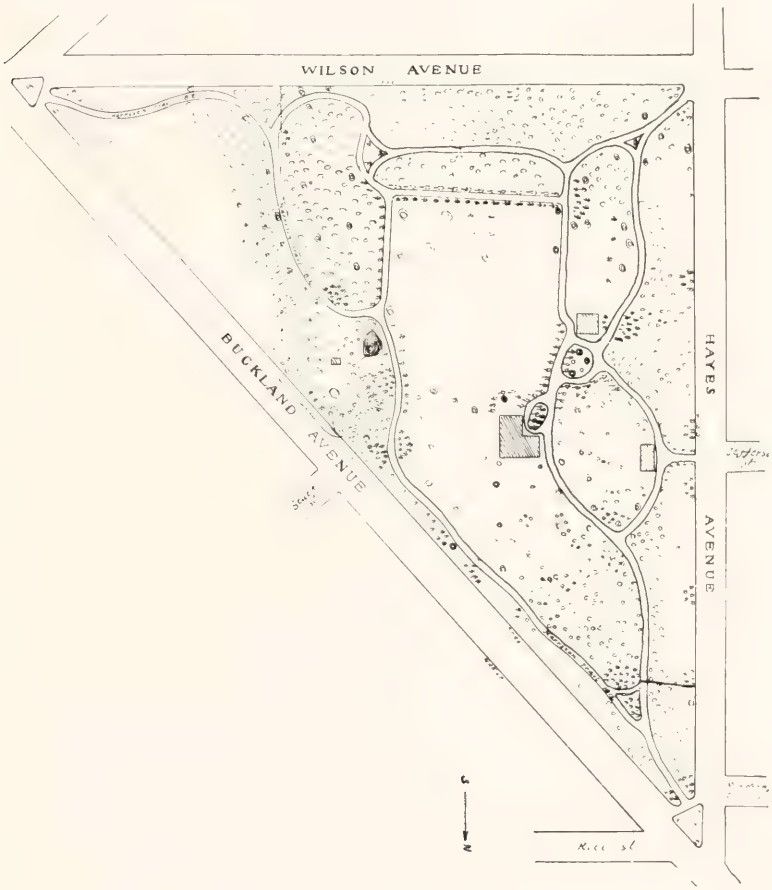
At another reunion of the old 23d Regiment, held on the porch of Spiegel Grove in 1906, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., a frequent visitor of Colonel Webb C. Hayes since their joint service in the military and naval campaigns of Santiago de Cuba in 1898, during the War with Spain, made one of his inimitable addresses, after which he chose for his tree a beautiful

Winter Scene in Spiegel Grove

oak southeast of the house; as later did also Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, on whose staff Colonel Hayes served in Cuba and the Philippines, in the latter campaign winning the much coveted Congressional Medal of Honor.

Subsequently the William H. Taft Oak was named in honor of the Republican candidate for President, on the occasion of his visit to Spiegel Grove in 1908. In

company with Judge Taft was Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army during the War with Spain, for whom an Oak was named.



Plat of Spiegel Grove

Spiegel Grove was deeded to the State of Ohio for a State Park in three deeds in 1909 and 1910, by Colonel Hayes, as a memorial to his parents, with the single proviso that it should be maintained as a State Park

in which the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, connecting the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes with the Ohio andMississippi, later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812, should be preserved and maintained as a Park drive for the half mile from its northern entrance at the Croghan Gateway to its southern entrance at the Harrison Gateway; and that the trees in the Grove should be marked with their common and scientific names, to make them instructive and interesting to visitors. Subsequently the residence and all the personal effects, Library, Americana, historical papers and collections of both Rutherford B. Hayes and his son, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, were tendered to the State conditional only on the library and collections being preserved in a fireproof building north of the residence. The State of Ohio and Colonel Hayes jointly erected and equipped what is now known as the Hayes Memorial at an expense of about $100,000 and this year has seen the dedication of the library and museum annex, more than doubling the size of the museum, and with a stackroom library capacity capable of holding a quarter of a million volumes, which Colonel Hayes erected to complete his memorial to his father and mother. In this beautiful addition the plans call for the practical duplication of the library room of Dr. Charles Richard Williams, the author of the "Life" of President Hayes and the editor of the "Sixty Years of Diaries and Letters." It will be known as the Charles Richard Williams Library and Reading Room, and Dr. Williams has announced his intention of presenting to it his own magnificent library. Curiously enough, Dr. Williams's library room at Princeton was the room occupied and used by President Wilson from the time

of his resignation as President of Princeton University, during his term as Governor of New Jersey and until his inauguration as President of the United States; while the house itself was erected on land formerly owned by President Grover Cleveland after his retirement to Princeton.

At the dedication of the Hayes Annex, Dr. Williams delivered the address on behalf of the Society, prior to which one of the fine white oaks nearest to his library and reading-room was named in his honor; as were also oaks in honor of ex-Governor James E. Campbell, the President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society; and of Major General Joseph T. Dickman, a native Buckeye, who had served with Colonel Hayes in Cuba, the Philippines, China, and in the World War. General Dickman, the foremost American soldier in the World War, took overseas the 3d American Division of Regulars, which he commanded at Chateau Thierry, and until promoted to the command of the 4th American Corps, the 1st American Corps and the 3d American Army, which latter he led to the Rhine as the Army of Occupation in Germany. Major General Dickman was especially deputed to represent President Warren G. Harding at the Centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes.

THE PARADE

The parade formed at Fort Stephenson under Grand Marshal John R. McQuigg, with his Chief of Staff, Colonel M. C. Cox, and Aides representing the military organizations, and his personal escort, Troop A of Ohio, now Troop A 107th Cavalry. The Troop were splendid in their Hussar uniforms and bearskin Busbies, which

Troop A, Ohio National Guard, Captain Ralph Perkins commanding, in Hayes Centenary Parade on Arg'h Street, Fremont, Ohio, October 1, 1922

they had not worn since their attendance as the personal escort of President-elect Taft, on March 4, 1909. Since that time they had appeared only in the olive-drab service uniform of the army, notably at the great flood in Fremont in 1913, when dismounted, they served the city so efficiently, using the basement of the First Presbyterian church for sleeping quarters; followed by their service on the Mexican border in 1916-17, and with America's participation in the World War of 1917 as a regiment of artillery in France and Belgium.

The parade marched from Fort Stephenson east past the City Hall to Arch Street, thence to State, headed by two automobiles bearing Mayor Wm. H. Schwartz, Service Director E. H. Russell, and President of Council J. Bell Smith, in one; and County Commissioners Clarke, Ritzman and Rogers, with Surveyor Wismer, in the other; two motorcycle policemen and a platoon of Boy Scouts of America leading the line of march.

Colonel Frank Halstead commanded the first Division, composed of the 11th U. S. Infantry and the Toledo Battery of the Ohio National Guard, all fully equipped and armed for active field service. They formed on Arch street south of Fort Stephenson.

The second division consisting of the United Spanish War Veterans of Ohio and the Department of Ohio American Legion, with Commander Albert D. Alcorn of the Spanish War Veterans in command, formed on Croghan Street west of Fort Stephenson; while the Third Division, under Commander G M Saltgaber, of the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, with G. A. R. Post in automobiles, formed on High street north of Fort Stephenson.

The Fourth Division of Floats, accompanied by members of the local fraternal organizations under command of Marshal Frank Ging, formed on State Street right resting on Arch. The 11th U. S. Infantry Band marched at the head of the Military, or First Division; the Light Guard Band of Fremont at the head of the Spanish War and World War Veterans, or the Second Division; the Modern Woodman's Band in their spotless white uniforms headed the Third, or Grand Army Division; and the youthful High School Band, in their purple and white capes, marched at the head of the large delegation of Elks who portrayed on a mammoth float a scene of Betsy Ross making the first American Flag.

The line of march was profusely decorated, State Street, Front Street, Birchard and Buckland Avenues to the Croghan Gateway of the Spiegel Grove State Park, where over 100 Campfire Girls and Girl Scouts joined the procession and marched with it over the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail, under the great trees of the Grove, past the little lakes and the Knoll where, standing guard over the granite monument in which are encased the remains of their beloved Commander and his wife, stood the few survivors of the gallant old 23rd O. V. V. I., the regiment of Hayes and McKinley. The veterans had lovingly draped their regimental flag over the monument. The parade continued along the brow of the hill to where the Trail descends through the Harrison Gateway to the old French and Indian spring, where it halted. Meanwhile the Campfire Girls and Girl Scouts, passing through the Cleveland Gateway to the McKinley Memorial Parkway, stationed themselves, each at a Buckeye tree memorializing the Sandusky County

heroes who gave their lives in the service of their country in the War with Spain and in the World War. At a trumpet signal, blown from the top of the Overseas Soldiers' Memorial Sunroom of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, each girl knelt and draped a memorial tree while Taps was sounded on the trumpet. Immediately thereafter General McQuigg, at the head of the procession started up the Memorial Parkway to its intersection with the McKinley Memorial Parkway, where the reviewing stand was erected.

Here were gathered Major General Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., of Ohio, the most successful American general in the World War, and the special representative at the Centenary of President Warren G. Harding; Major General Clarence R. Edwards, a native of Cleveland, who commanded overseas the famous 26th or Yankee Division, through the World War; former Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, who wore the uniform of a comrade of the G. A. R.; members of the Hayes family, and Trustees and officers of the Society.

After passing in review, the procession turned sharply to the right, countermarched on passing the Cleveland Gateway, thence north through the Parkway to Hayes Avenue, east past the Memorial Gateway to the Heroes of the War with Spain and the World War, and was dismissed.

Battery A of Toledo, after passing the reviewing stand, galloped into position and fired the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Marshal Ging's Floats Division, as well as the Grand

Army Division in automobiles, on arriving at the Croghan Gateway into Spiegel Grove, continued out Hayes Avenue to the northern entrance of the Parkway and thence south to the reviewing stand where they witnessed the passing of the military and soldier division before themselves passing in review before the Grand Stand; thence past the Cleveland Gateway into the McKinley Memorial Parkway, and past the Memorial Gateway, where they too were dismissed.

FLOATS

The floats illustrating local history of national importance were admirably designed and executed, reflecting great credit on the enthusiastic and artistic skill of the makers. They represented personages, scenes and events and were prepared by different organizations as follows:

1. (By the I. O. O. F.) The Neutral Cities of 1650, the first more or less authentic date in our local history.

2. (By St. Joseph Church.) French explorers and missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, explorers to the Mississippi in 1673; Hennepin, who explored the upper Mississippi in 1680, and La Salle, the greatest of French explorers, who discovered the Ohio and Illinois rivers, sailed in the "Griffin" on Lake Erie, floated down the Mississippi to its mouth and claimed possession of that country, which he named Louisiana after the French King Louis 14th.

3. (By the Elks.) Betsy Ross making the first American Flag in 1776.

4 and 5. (By Grace and St. John Lutheran Churches.) The Moravians, Zeisberger and Hecke-

welder, and their Indian converts, brought as prisoners to the Lower Falls by a white renegade, Simon Girty, from whom they were rescued and protected by De Peyster, the British commandant, at Detroit, to which place they were taken by boat in 1781.

6. (By the Daughters of the American Revolution.) James and Elizabeth Whittaker, the first permanent white settlers in Ohio, who were captured in Pennsylvania as children and were later adopted by the Wyandottes. After their marriage at Lower Sandusky in 1781, they were presented by the Indians with a home on the Sandusky River, which has since been known as the Whittaker Reserve of 1200 acres. James Whittaker became a "white" Wyandotte, and fought with the Indians under Little Turtle in the final battle for supremacy at Fallen Timbers, where General Anthony Wayne crushed the Indian conspiracy forever in 1794.

7. (By the First Presbyterian Church.) Rev. Richard Badger, a Presbyterian missionary to the Indians, a graduate of Yale College, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and later as a missionary to the Indians built his cabin near the factor's house, later Fort Stephenson, in the year 1807, where he taught the Indian and white children. He later served as scout with General Harrison's northwestern army during the War of 1812, and dying in his 90th year, was buried at Perrysburg.

8. (By the M. E. Church.) James Montgomery in 1819, the first itinerant Methodist preacher in this region, with his horse and saddle bags and Indian converts.

9. (By the Exchange Club.) The defense of Fort Stephenson by Major Croghan, 17th Inf., with 160 men

and "Old Betsy" against 2000 British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh, the British troops having been brought up the river on Captain Barclay's fleet. When the British assault was repulsed on August 2, Lieutenant Colonel Shortt and Lieutenant Gordon with many others were left dead in the ditch in front of the pickets.

10. (By the Kiwanis Club.) The Battle of Lake Erie and selected as model the well-known picture where Perry is leaving his sinking flagship, the *Lawrence*, to be rowed to the *Niagara*, from the decks of which he destroyed and captured the fleet of the British Captain Barclay, September 10, 1813.

11. (By the Pioneer and Historical Society of Sandusky County.) An old pioneer wagon drawn by a fine pair of oxen. A pioneer family in the wagon and men accompanying it, on foot, with ancient flint lock rifles, were all realistic enough.

12. (By the Woman's Relief Corps.) Scenes from the War for the Union.

13. (By the Edgar Thurston Post American Legion.) Scenes in the World War and graves in Flanders.

DEDICATION OF PARKWAYS AND GATEWAYS

The dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway took place as the procession passed through the parkway and the Memorial Gates were dedicated at the conclusion of the parade.

The Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, conceived by Colonel Hayes and tendered to the County in a cablegram from France on the day

following the signing of the armistice, was laid out in the form of a cross through property presented by him to the Society. This parkway, constructed jointly by the Society and the Commissioners of Sandusky County, consists of a strip 100 feet wide in which two rows of buckeye trees (the insignia of the 37th or Ohio Division) have been planted. To each tree is attached a memorial plate containing the name, organization, place and date of death of the soldiers of Sandusky county who gave their lives in the World War.

The transept of the cross is the McKinley Memorial Parkway extending from the McKinley Circle to the Cleveland Gateway into Spiegel Grove state park on which the memorial trees in honor of the dead of the campaigns of the war with Spain, during President McKinley's administration, have been planted.

Croghan Gateway was the first of the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove, to be dedicated and this was done amid a beautiful and inspiring ceremonial. Grouped at the entrance were fully a hundred Camp Fire Girls, white-clad, each bearing a flag. These fell in line with the Boy Scouts who headed the procession and then took position on the Hayes Avenue side of the entrance. Lined up on this same side was the magnificent Black Horse cavalry, Troop A, every man but three, overseas soldiers, in the World War. Horse and man stood like one, veritably moulded together, and this wonderful exhibition was the admiration of all the spectators. Meanwhile, the officers of the 11th U. S. Infantry, on their prancing steeds, took position on the large mound, directly in front of the entrance, while Colonel Frank Halstead, 11th U S Infantry, drew aside

HOME OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES IN THE SPIEGEL GROVE STATE PARK, FREMONT, OHIO

Showing the Native Forest Trees Which Have Been Named After Distinguished Guests
— Presidents, Justices of the Supreme Court, Biographer and Noted Officers of the United States Army and Navy —
In the War for the Union, the War With Spain and the World War.
Developed by the Laying Out of Roads Under the Custom Established by President Hayes in 1877 and Continued by
Colonel Webb C. Hayes '91 as the Donor of the State Park

1 The McKinley Oak
Congressman 11 Sept. 1871
Governor 21 Jan. 1892
President 3 Sept. 1897
2 Charles R. Williams Oak
Biographer 1921
Orator 1906 and 1927
3 General Sherman Elm
1880 115½ ft.
4 Grover Cleveland Hickory
21 Jan. 1885 8 ft.

Circumference of Trees measured three feet from ground

5 Chief Justice Waite Oak
11 Sept. 1877 9 ft.
6 Warren G. Harding Oak
4 Oct. 1920 12 ft.
7 William Howard Taft Oak
1908 125½ ft.
8 Gen. George Crook Oak
1884 8 ft.
9 Fallen A. Garfield Maple
1877 85½ ft.

10 The Benson Oaks
23rd O. V. V. I. 11 Sept. 1877
11 General Sheridan Oak
1877 13 ft.
12 Gen. Rosecrans Oak
1877 10½ ft.
13 Gen. Scammon Oak
1877 12 ft.
14 Gen. Cuvier Oak
1877 8½ ft.

15 Justice Matthews Oak
1877 7 ft.
16 Admiral Clark Oak
11 Sept. 1884 7½ ft.
17 Lt. Gen. Corbin Oak
1885 7 ft.
18 Lt. Gen. Young Oak
1896 7½ ft.
19 Maj. Gen. Dickman Oak
1922 8 ft.
20 James E. Campbell Oak
1916, 1920 and 1922 7 ft.

the flags covering the tablet in honor of his fellow officer of the regular army, Major George Croghan, 17th U. S. Infantry. The Grand Marshal of the parade, Brigadier General John R. McQuigg, O. N. G., late of the 37th Division A. E. F., surrounded by his Staff, drew aside the flags which draped the pink Westerly granite tablet in honor of the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail, later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812.

The tablet on the Cleveland Gateway was unveiled by former Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

The Gateways into the Spiegel Grove State Park are six in number, two for pedestrians only, and each of the gate posts has either an historic or a memorial tablet. The War Department, a decade ago, when it learned of the proposed memorial gateways in honor of Major General William Henry Harrison of the War of 1812, and Major General James B. McPherson of the War for the Union, gladly presented four huge, 10-inch Rodman cannon, topped by 15-inch balls, to stand as gateposts. President Harding, on learning of the intention to add split-boulder gateways with memorial tablets, in honor of the soldiers of Sandusky County who served in the other wars of our County, and of the desire to secure historic iron gates for each of the entrances, tendered the five double gates on West Executive Avenue, adjoining the White House, which being a menace to public safety, were to be removed.

The parade was over a little before noon. Immediately thereafter the speakers and distinguished guests, to the number of over one hundred, were entertained at

THE CROGHAN GATEWAY

(Northern Entrance of Trail through Grove)

In honor of Major George Croghan, 17th U. S. Infantry,
who with 160 men and one cannon, "Old Betsy," defended Fort Stephenson against 700 British under Proctor and 2,000 Indians
under Tecumseh, August 1st and 2nd, 1813

Old Sandusky-Scioto Trail,
Lake Erie to Ohio River, connecting
the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes,
with the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
The Harrison Trail. War of 1812.
Bird and Game Sanctuary.

Croghan Gateway, Northern Entrance, Harrison Trail, Spiegel Grove State Park, 1922

THE HARRISON GATEWAY
(Southern Entrance of Trail through Grove)

FRENCH-INDIAN TRAIL
1670–1760
Sandusky-Scioto Trail
Lake Erie to Ohio River.
Used by Indian and French Hunters,
Explorers and War Parties from
the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes
to the Ohio and the Mississippi, after
the surrender of Quebec and
French Sovereignty in Canada,
September 10, 1760.

BRITISH-INDIAN TRAIL
1760–1796
Sandusky -SciotoTrail
Lake Erie to Ohio River.
Used by Indian, British and Colonial Rangers.
Rogers Colonial Rangers against the French, 1760.
Bradstreet's British Army against Pontiac, 1764.
Butler's British Rangers against Crawford, 1782.
Proctor's British Army against Ft. Stephenson, 1813.
Called after the American Invasion of Canada in 1813,
"The Harrison Trail." War of 1812.

Harrison Trail Gateway

THE McPHERSON GATEWAY

WAR WITH MEXICO

In honor of
Captain Samuel Thompson,
wounded at Lundy's Lane, Canada,
in the second war with Great Britain,
and the Soldiers of Sandusky County in the
War with Mexico,
1846–1848.

WAR FOR THE UNION

In honor of
Major General James B. McPherson,
the highest in rank and command,
killed during the war,
and the Veterans of Sandusky County in the
War for the Union, 1861-1865.

McPherson Gateway, Spiegel Grove

THE MEMORIAL GATEWAY
In memory of
Seaman George B. Meek, U. S. Navy.
The first American killed in battle
and his comrades from Sandusky County,
who served in the campaigns in
Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and China,
War with Spain, 1898-1901.

In memory of
Edgar Thurston, killed in France;
Corporal Co. K. 147 Inf., 74th Brig., 37th Div., A. E. F.,
and his comrades from Sandusky County, who
served in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia,
Siberia, Morocco and America.
World War, 1914-1918.

The Memorial Gateway and Hayes Memorial

CLEVELAND GATEWAY
McKINLEY MEMORIAL PARKWAY
In Honor of
GROVER CLEVELAND
22nd President of the United States, 1885-1889, President-elect for the term, 1893-1897 and
WILLIAM McKINLEY
Governor of Ohio, 1892-1896, later 24th President of the United States, 1897-1901.
Mourners at the funeral of their predecessor.
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES
19th President of the United States, 1877-1881, who died in Spiegel Grove, January 17th, 1893.

THE BUCKLAND GATEWAY
In memory of
GENERAL RALPH P. BUCKLAND

Cleveland Gateway to McKinley Memorial Parkway

luncheon in the residence at Spiegel Grove, while at the same time on the first floor of the Library Annex the officers of the 11th Infantry and Toledo Battery, and the Band of the 11th Infantry; together with all the survivors of the famous old 23d O. V. V. I., and their families were specially served by the daughter, daughters-in-law, and granddaughter-in-law of their old Commander and his wife, General and Mrs. Hayes. Here, too, luncheon was served to Troop A, which had been the personal escort of President Hayes at Washington, on his return to Ohio, and at his funeral. Colonel Webb C. Hayes had been a member, active or veteran, of this Troop for over 41 years. Colonel Halstead of the 11th Infantry, Captain Perkins of Troop A, Major General Edwards, and Grand Marshal McQuigg, made addresses between the songs, at the impromptu meeting of which Colonel Hayes was the master of ceremonies.

DEDICATION OF THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ANNEX TO THE HAYES MEMORIAL

Promptly at 1:30 P. M., after a patriotic number by the 11th Infantry Band, ex-Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Dr. William F. Peirce, President of Kenyon College, dressed in his academic robes, delivered the following invocation:

Almighty God, whose days are without end and whose mercies cannot be numbered, we render unto Thee most high praise and hearty thanks for the good examples of Thy servants the founders and preservers of this Republic, who were a light to the world in their day and generation. More especially upon this centennial

of his natal day do we thank Thee for the noble life and eminent service of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. May his spirit of earnest and unselfish labor for the welfare of the state, of exalted patriotism in war and peace, of high and noble principle in official conduct ever live among us and its influence grow more potent as century passes into century.

And to us of this generation give, we beseech Thee, thy heavenly grace that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Defend our liberties; preserve our unity; further and bless all honest endeavors for the good administration of our civil affairs; save us from fraud and violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance, dejection and resentment, and from every evil way. Endue with the spirit of wisdom and of justice those whom we intrust in Thy name with the authority of government to the end that the blessings of ordered liberty and the rights of free citizenship may be preserved among us from generation to generation. In the time of our prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. Let right prevail and truth and honor be maintained to the praise and glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

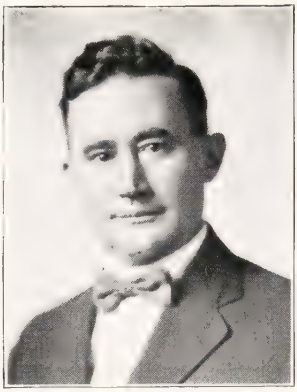
President Campbell then introduced his Honor, Mayor William H. Schwartz, who on account of the lengthy program welcomed the guests in the first eight words of his prepared address, which was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: You are welcome!

Members of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society through whose efforts we are honored today by this celebration commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States, Fremont bids you welcome.

To all you honorable gentlemen, representatives of this great nation and state, who honor us by your presence at this celebration in honor of one of America's greatest statesmen, we bid you welcome.

To you soldiers of the civil war, who fought with him whom we honor today, we assure you that we are proud to have you with us today; to you soldiers of the world war and the war with Spain, who have brought honor to your flag and country



Mayor Wm. H. Schwartz

by your brave and heroic deeds across the sea; to the military organizations that participated in this celebration in honor of a great soldier and statesman, we bid each and all a hearty welcome.

Let us not be unmindful of the wonderful things that have come to our fair city by having had Rutherford B. Hayes as a citizen. Let us not forget to give credit and honor to our citizens, Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, who conceived and were instrumental in having built the finest Soldiers' Memorial Parkway in the world.

In closing I again thank all of you who have helped to make this celebration a success. The keys of the city are yours, use them to unlock its many treasure houses.

James E. Campbell

President Campbell then paid a brief but glowing tribute to President Hayes, with whom he was personally acquainted and of whom he was very fond. He also uttered a feeling encomium upon Colonel Webb C. Hayes for the deep filial affection shown by him for his father and mother, and the costly and beautiful memorial to them in Spiegel Grove. He drew attention to the lengthy program, excused himself from extended remarks and referred his hearers to the address that he delivered here October 4, 1920, on the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of President Hayes. He then read the following letter from President Warren G. Harding:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1922.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR CAMPBELL:

I have delayed answering your appealing invitation to come to Spiegel Grove on October fourth for the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library Addition, the Memorial Gateways of the Spiegel Grove State Park, and the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway. It being now apparent that I cannot indulge myself in the satisfaction of personal attendance, and participate in your tribute to President Hayes on the centenary anniversary of his birth, I desire to at least express some sentiments which this occasion inspires.

Perhaps I owe to my Ohio nativity and my neighborship with the Hayes family the fact that from young manhood I have maintained a particular interest in the career of President Hayes and the period preceding and including his term as President. At any rate, I have always considered that he was by intellect, by moral and temperamental qualities peculiarly fitted for the difficult task of administration which confronted him as Chief Executive.

It is difficult sometimes to understand the inspirations or hindrances to the full appraisal of a great public service. There are the prejudices of the hour, the cross currents in our politics, the embittered conflicts of policy. Surrounded though he was by these things, President Hayes was yet above them, and the deliberate students of history will rate him one of the great Presidents of the Republic.

I suspect that some of my early examinations into the facts, as contrasted with the prejudices, regarding the Hayes adminisration, were largely responsible for a theory that our estimates of American public men have often been distorted by partisanship and prejudice. I strongly feel that more study of the men and events of our national history would lead us to sounder judgments concerning them, and better understandings of the procedures by which, under our institutions, the highest aims may be attained.

It has always been a matter of interest to me that President Lincoln, the leader in saving the nation; President Grant, the great soldier of the cause; and President Hayes, under whom the national reconstruction was brought to so gratifying a conclusion, all made visits to the South as young men, and all were greatly influenced by their observations of the institution of slavery and its effect on general conditions. I think General Grant's story of his southern experiences before and during the

Mexican War is much more familiar than is that of General Hayes; but both are charming narratives. That of General Hayes is particularly illuminating because it can be read in the diary which he kept, and which, like a few other journals of eminent Americans, has been the source of so much valuable contribution to history.

To me, the study of the developing character of this man who was building his way toward leadership of the Nation, has been intensely interesting. It is certainly suggestive that in the diary of his early experiences as a young lawyer in Cincinnati, he should have written down at considerable length and with the utmost care, the record of conversation with many men whom he regarded highly. In some of these entries, he tells of his conversation with Ralph Waldo Emerson, faithfully setting down Emerson's story of experiences while visiting England, and his estimates of such men as Carlyle, Macaulay, Disraeli, and many others.

Enlisting in the Union Army at the beginning of the war, the young Cincinnati attorney rose rapidly by gallantry and merit to a brevet Major Generalship. I have read somewhere that although twelve of the Presidents of the United States had served in its armed forces, Monroe and Hayes were the only two to be wounded in battle.

The development of political events, following the war, which brought General Hayes to the Governorship of Ohio and thence to the Presidency, is far better known than his earlier career. Better understood, also, I venture, than the great affairs which made up his career as chief magistrate. Excepting only Lincoln, I think it may be said that no President came to the duties of his high office under more difficult conditions than those which confronted Mr. Hayes. The bitter fight for the Republican nomination, the still more bitter contest which was necessary before the result of the election was determined, and the fact that at no time during his presidential service were both houses of Congress controlled by his political party, made his position as President uniquely difficult. Regarded by Democrats as the beneficiary of corruption, and by many Republican leaders as an interloper in orthodox political company, he clearly realized his difficult position from the beginning and went straight ahead with a simple aim of doing what he believed right and best, trusting to the sound sense of the public to support him, even if the politicians were not disposed so to do. I think the fine, tranquil courage which he displayed in the steady pursuit of this policy marks him as an executive most fortunately equipped for the needs of his time.

Looking back, from our present point of observation, there is little disagreement as to his wisdom in withdrawing federal troops from those southern states where they were still employed to maintain nominal governments which did not represent the communities. Like most thinking men who had taken actual part in the great conflict, President Hayes had little hatred for the men who had been such gallant antagonists. His hope and wish was all for the restoration of national unity on the basis of confidence and understanding. He believed that the attempt to enforce hard and unnatural conditions upon the vanquished, could not possibly advantage either section; and one who recognizes the parallel between the problem of our national reconstruction then, and the problem of a world's reconstruction with which our generation is called to deal, cannot but feel that a thoughtful consideration of the Hayes policy would be of vast benefit in the world today. If it be assumed that wars are inevitable so long as humankind continues as it is, it must also be accepted that periods of peace are inevitable; and the hatreds and bitterness of war ought not to be carried over and perpetuated in the epochs of peace. This was the basis of the Hayes philosophy, and its results certainly commend it to earnest present-day consideration.

There is another page from the history of the Hayes administration which I wish might be read and pondered in these times. I refer to the resumption of specie payments. The law looking to resumption had been passed before Mr. Hayes became President; but after its passage there developed a powerful opposition. The country was full of antagonism to a "hard money" program; of conviction that the early resumption of gold payments would have disastrous effect. Mr. Hayes had taken his stand firmly in favor of the execution of this law, and opposed all proposals for its repeal or modification. We get a vision of both his courage and statesmanship, when we recall his attitude toward the Bland Silver-Purchase Act. In the face of his opposition as voiced in a message to Congress, the bill passed by such large majorities in both houses that it was quite apparent a veto would be overridden. Nevertheless he did veto it, despite that it had been supported by a majority of the members of both parties. There were strong reasons in favor of the President swallowing his scruples and signing the measure. Even so uncomprising a supporter of sound money and the public credit as Secretary Sherman opposed the veto. It is only fair to refer to Mr. Sherman's attitude, because there has been disposition to give him an undue share of credit for the sound fiscal and money policies of the Hayes administration. In his *"Recollection"* Senator Sherman says: — "In view of the strong public sentiment in favor of the free coinage of the silver dollar, I thought

it better to make no objections to the passage of the bill, but I did not care to antagonize the wishes of the President. He honestly believed that it would greatly disturb the public credit to make a legal tender for all amounts of a dollar, the bullion in which was not in equal value to the gold dollar." The truth is that President Hayes, in his determination to veto the measure, was a lonesome figure; then and for a long time afterward. Yet today I think we would find an overwhelming opinion that the President was right, that the legislation was unfortunate, and that a large part of the financial ills of the succeeding generation would have been avoided if the veto had been sustained. Once more, I am impressed that a thorough understanding and fair appraisal of the Hayes fiscal and money policy would be of value to students of the economic problems of this hour. Inflation has been carried in many countries to extremes seldom reached in any of the recurring periods of financial excess that have marked modern history. I feel that the unalterable commitment of President Hayes to moderation in expenditure and rigid maintenance of the monetary basis marked the beginning of the long struggle for financial faith and sound money, which has brought the American nation to the proud position it now holds. Contemplating the American dollar as the recognized standard of a world, we will indulge no error if we give to Rutherford B. Hayes the first share of credit for putting us on the path that has led us to this high estate.

His veto, in the closing days of his administration, of the Refunding Bill, on the ground that it contained provisions which would surely bring disaster to the national banking system, was a most important contribution to maintain the system which has since been developed into a banking establishment that is one of the potent guarantees of economic stability and financial security.

I hope that if in thus recalling some few of President Hayes' many notable contributions to wise administration, I have intruded upon your patience, I may excuse myself on the ground that on this centenary occasion I have sincerely wanted to pay tribute to one who has not had the fullest measure of recognition. I know, in view of what I have said, that you will give me credit for utmost sincerity when I repeat my keen regret that it has not been possible for me to be with you in person and join in the testimony to the memory of a great, courageous and particularly unselfish American.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, *President,*
The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Charles Richard Williams, of Princeton, New Jersey, the author of the two volume *Life* of Rutherford B. Hayes and editor of the "sixty years of *Diary and Letters*," to which he has devoted his time since completing the *Life*, so that the combined publication of a Hayes Series of six volumes could be issued under the name of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, then delivered the following scholarly and eloquent address:

In the little village of Delaware, one hundred years ago, in a modest home, of parents undistinguished by wealth or fame but of clean and wholesome quality, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born. There was nothing at the time — unless in the secret recesses of the widowed mother's heart, jubilant that a man-child was born — to give one the faintest adumbration of the greatness of character and achievement Fate had in store for him.

A hundred years ago! Can you think back to the conditions of that day? James Monroe was President — the fifth in the line. The battle of Yorktown was nearer by almost twenty years than Appomattox is to us. Men that fought with Washington, and helped to frame the Constitution and establish the Republic, were living and active in affairs. The Government was still an experiment — the world expecting its speedy collapse, even its most ardent friends doubtful of its enduring success. The steamboat was a novelty; agriculture pursued primitive methods; chemistry and the cognate sciences were feeling their slow way in the early stages of development; medicine and the knowledge of disese had made slight progress beyond the attainment of Galen. The railway, the telegraph, the telephone, all the uses of electricity, and a hundred other things, which are now commonplaces, that add so much to our daily comfort and pleasure, that broaden our intellectual horizon to embrace the world, were yet to come. Surely no century in the history of the human race since our first parents,

> "hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
> Through Eden took their solitary way,"

has seen so great advancement in all the arts and sciences by which life is enriched and made easier and more interesting, or has won such access of power in discovering and utilizing the hidden forces of nature. Hard, indeed, to think back to the

Charles Richard Williams

narrower mode of life of pioneer days in Ohio, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, into which Hayes was born.

But, however great the changes in the externals of existence, men remain the same in spiritual and moral life — subject to the same emotions, swayed by the same motives, fired by like ambitions. So, we can understand the men of the past, can enter into their lives and thoughts, can sympathize with their defeats or joy in their triumphs as easily and fully as if they abode among us now.

And it is good for us to dwell on the life of such a man as Rutherford B. Hayes. It was so clean a life, so wholesome, so noble; it was so normal, in every stage of his growth, and in every phase of his private activity and of his public career. "The chief aim of life," in his opinion, "is to become better, to get character." Whatever he did or said in professional endeavor, on the field of battle, or at the helm of State, you feel the man — the character — behind it all. Many eulogists, at the time of his death, applied to him the significant words written by Tennyson of the great Duke:

> "Rich in saving common-sense,
> And, as the greatest only are,
> In his simplicity, sublime."

No characterization of Hayes could be more appropriate; none could better define his dominant qualities. Curiously enough, before he was nineteen, Hayes himself became conscious, as he records in his diary, that he was "possessed of a good share of common sense, by which [he adds] is meant a sound practical judgment of what is correct in the common affairs of life." And he impressed his companions with this quality. A fellow student at Kenyon, Stanley Matthews, wrote: "Hayes was notorious for having on his shoulders, not only the levelest, but the oldest head in college." Search his life through. You shall find that common sense, sound practical judgment, prevailed with him and determined his conduct in every critical period of his career. He was never carried off his feet by any popular craze, however insinuating and plausible its appeal. He could not be led away by Know-nothingism, which seduced so large a portion of the Whig party; he saw the futility of attempts at compromise and bargaining with the slave barons after the banner of secession had been unfurled; he never made a fetish of high protectionism; he was quick to perceive the fatuousness of the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, with its fantastic nomination of Horace Greeley. He could see the virtues as well as the faults of General Grant's administration and appraise them justly. He refused to shut his eyes to the excesses of Republican misrule in

the South, and had the strength and courage to defy party tradition by reversing the policy long pursued and passionately defended. He stood like a rock against every effort — though at times by party friends — to relax the financial obligation of the Government, or to debase our money standard by greenback inflation or cheapened silver. He recognized the evil and peril of the spoils system, and made the first serious and sincere executive effort to create the merit system. He never believed, nor professed to believe, that all political virtue was lodged in the party of his choice. Personal feeling and partisan bias could not blind his judgment to the force of opposing public opinion. He was fair to Arthur; he was prompt to acknowledge the high patriotism and imperious sense of right displayed by Cleveland.

No President, at least up to his time, was ever subjected to such malignity of misrepresentation and unmerited censure. Persistent obloquy and detraction, of a variety and ingenuity which could be inspired and invented only by insane hatred, pursued him into the retirement of private life — filled to the full with unselfish philanthropic activities. To lies, however base, to calumnies, however malevolent, he made no answer. He disregarded them with silent and amused contempt. He felt confident that in the calm judgment of history — when "the loud vociferations" of the time had been stilled — he would come into his own. Already, in his later years — to his great joy and satisfaction — due recognition began to be accorded to him by the better public opinion of the day. And steadily — as the passions of his time have become a memory — this recognition of his character and of the very great and important services he rendered to the nation, under most difficult conditions, and in a most critical period, wisely, far-sightedly, patriotically, has become clearer, stronger, and more general. Indeed, he is among the few Chief Magistrates whose fame has constantly increased and grown more assured with every passing year. The worth of his achievements gains in appreciation and significance with every fresh survey of his pure and purposeful administration. His appeal to the judgment of history has been heard. And history, proudly and with benignant approbation, places on his brow a wreath of deathless laurel.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

(Born October 4, 1822 — Died January 17, 1893.)

Who best serves country serves his party best —
So Hayes proclaimed, and so he lived his days:
Serene and unbewildered, through the maze
Of wrangling factions, onward straight he prest

In steadfast effort, with unflagging zest,
For Right and Truth, for nobler, gentler ways:
Calm when approved, unruffled by dispraise,
Obedient aye to duty's high behest!

Maligned, misjudged, misprized — he made no plea;
The rage of partisans he knew would pass;
What he had wrought would stand imperishable;
Time would correct perspective! — True! Men see
With vision cleared now all he did and was;
And fame enwreathes his brow with immortelle!

Following a number by the 11th Infantry Band, President Campbell then read the following letter from ex-President William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, *President,*
Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.

I knew President Hayes. He was a great friend of my wife's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herron. Mr. Hayes came into the Presidency under a very great burden, because of the contest over the legality of his election. He conducted his administration with the aid of one of the ablest Cabinets that was ever gathered together in the history of the country. He devoted his entire attention to the efficient administration of the Government, and strengthened the Civil Service, and in spite of the fact that his inauguration had aroused the indignation of many Democrats who thought he had been improperly installed in the Presidency, he administered his office with such satisfaction to the people that the Republican party was able to elect his successor, President Garfield. His administration was not theatrical, and did not involve events that forced themselves into the history of the country as critical, unless it be the resumption of specie payments, which came so quietly, in spite of the prophecies of disaster, that it did not disturb the financial situation, but laid the basis for the enormous consequent prosperity of the next decade. His administration,

too, marks the turning over to the southern white people the control of politics in the southern states, and the end of the racial war in those States, so far as it was political. When President Hayes retired he was not a candidate in the next convention, and he retired into a dignified leisure, pursuing his tastes for study. His administration is a notable one in the history of the country, and he is entitled to the credit of the substantial progress that was accomplished in it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wm. H. Taft.

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. Army, Retired, a native born Buckeye and by many considered the best and most successful American General in the World War for which he trained, and later commanded the Third Division of Regulars at Chateau Thierry, the 4th Corps at St. Mihiel, the 1st Corps in the Argonne, and then appointed to the command of the 3rd American Army, he marched it to the Rhine, where at Coblenz he commanded the American Army of Occupation in Germany; as the representative of the President of the United States, delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are assembled on this solemn occasion to perform a duty, which is at the same time a labor of love, namely, to honor the memory of one of the most illustrious sons of our great state. The setting as to time and place for this historic event could not be more appropriate. This day is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great citizen whose life is so inspiring to us, and this scene is located in the most interesting region, historically, in the United States in connection with the War of 1812. We need to mention only Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the siege of Fort Meigs at Perrysburg, and the defense of Fort Stephenson here in Fremont to call to mind the campaigns and battles of over a century ago. The resistance made by Major George Croghan and his band of one hundred and sixty heroes against General Proctor's force of eight hundred British regulars, reinforced by two thousand Indians under Tecumseh, was unique

in that it was almost the only success on land achieved by the United States in the War of 1812, in which we raised four hundred and fifty thousand troops. The effect of Croghan's victory was of the highest importance for it raised the spirit of the American troops and gave them confidence in ultimate victory.

General William Tecumseh Sherman wrote to President Hayes on July 15, 1885, "The defence of Fort Stephenson, by Croghan and his gallant little band, was the necessary precursor to Perry's victory on the Lake, and of General Harrison's triumphant victory at the battle of the Thames. These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the Great West, and from that day to this the west has been the bulwark of this nation."

When Rutherford B. Hayes first saw the light, but a score of years had passed since Ohio joined the family of commonwealths forming the American nation. The populous cities of this state were then mere villages, and the primeval forests covered the greater part of the land. The Federal Law for the public land survey had not been enacted, and the memory of battles with the savage tribes, by troops under Anthony Wayne and St. Clair, was still fresh in the minds of the settlers.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Hayes was nearly forty years of age, a time of life when most men have settled down and have established their families. Nevertheless, he immediately offered his services in the great conflict then going on for the preservation of the Union. With an established law practice and family ties, this action of Mr. Hayes sheds a strong light on the sturdiness of his character and the quality of his patriotism. Mr. Hayes was the ideal American volunteer, one of the class of men of strong character and ardent patriotism who, coming out of what then was considered the great West, cast a decisive weight into the scales of national conflict.

Mr. Hayes' military service was of the highest order. He was one of Sheridan's trusted commanders. Although at the time only a colonel, he commanded a brigade and division in the Shenandoah Campaign, and General Sheridan refused to accept any and all general officers sent from Washington to replace him. Grant wrote of him: "His conduct on the field of battle was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as by the display of qualities showing a higher order than that of mere personal bravery." This might well have been expected of one who could write at the time he did: "Any officer fit for duty, who, at this crisis would abandon his post for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped."

Having entered the Army as Major of Volunteers at the

beginning of the war, Hayes attained by meritorious service the grade of Brigadier General and Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

It is interesting to note that Hayes enlisted in the first Ohio Regiment organized "for three years or the war"; that he refused a colonelcy at the beginning and accepted a majority

Major General Joseph T. Dickman

because he believed he was not fitted at that time for higher command; that he refused all political appointments at a time when that evil was at its worst; that most of his service was as Colonel, his elevation to the grade of Brigadier General and Major General by Brevet, being tardily awarded near the close of the war; that he was wounded six times while leading his men in battle; and that he lay wounded between two lines faint from the loss of blood. Wounds received in battle are

evidence which no man can gainsay of presence in action and bravery in the presence of the enemy.

A simple resumé of the important battles in which General Hayes bore a worthy part is more significant, impressive, and eloquent, than laudatory phrases:

He commanded the regiment which led the attack and successfully opened the Battle of South Mountain, in the Antietam campaign, where he was severely wounded.

He commanded the Brigade which led the assault which carried the works of the enemy in the fierce battle of Floyd Mountain, where General Jenkins was defeated and killed.

He was in command of one of the two brigades which covered the retreat that saved Crook's Army after his defeat at Winchester.

He commanded one of the two brigades selected by Sheridan to lead in repeated attacks on Early's Lines in the Shenandoah Valley.

His was one of the two brigades which fought at Berryville, and by great gallantry saved the day.

He was in command of the brigade which led the flank attack which turned Early's left and defeated him in Sheridan's great victory at Opequon; and it was while marching to secure position to strike the enemy that Hayes performed one of the most daring feats of the war, charging through an almost impassable morass upon a battery.

He commanded the division of Crook's Army which led the way in scaling North Mountain and striking on the left flank made certain the victories of Fisher's Hill.

He commanded one of the divisions which retained its organization and gained great distinction in the Battle of Cedar Creek.

This is a military record of which the descendants of General Hayes, natives of the State of Ohio, and indeed any true American may well be proud. It was achieved in grades which placed him in intimate contact with his men, whom he inspired by his sterling qualities as a citizen and a soldier and by his personal bravery, and at the same time exposed him to all the dangers of the humblest soldier in the ranks. The annals of the Civil War record no case of an officer exhibiting greater devotion to duty and more steadfast courage in the face of the enemy. And if we scan the records of the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection, the Relief Expedition in China, and the greatest of all wars, which involved practically all the civilized nations of the world a few years ago, and the echoes which have not entirely subsided to this day, we find no nobler example of

the true patriot and brave soldier than that typified by General Hayes.

In the huge armies of today, with the range of modern weapons and the distance at which a large part of the battle is fought, there is not the same opportunity in grades above company commander for personal leadership that existed in the campaigns of the smaller forces of sixty years ago. In the World War many of our officers and soldiers never saw the enemy during the battle in which they were engaged, while inflicting and suffering tremendous losses in the use of the long range fire of artillery and small arms. The qualities displayed by General Hayes are, however, still of the greatest importance in battle, for courage under fire covers a greater multitude of shortcomings in times of war than charity does in time of peace.

As long as America has such leaders, she will be victorious in any international conflict which may be forced upon her, provided sufficient forethought is exercised by the legislative branch of the government to place our men on an approximately equal footing with the enemy in numbers, training, and equipment.

It is perhaps not out of place to call attention to the teachings of History and to issue a note of warning against being swayed by sentiment rather than by cool reason; and against making our wishes the fathers of our beliefs in international matters, thus running the risk of being placed in the predicament of those zealots, who, one week passed resolutions for the elimination of our land and naval forces, and next week call on the President to stop the massacres of Christians in the Near East. What means do they expect the President to employ to restrain the victorious forces of a people far removed from our standards of justice and liberty?

At the critical period of our history when the country was recovering from the wounds of the protracted Civil War, his calm, just, and dignified conduct of affairs completed the work of reconstruction and started the Nation in the great strides towards progress and prosperity which have eventually made it the foremost among the nations of the earth.

The leaders of the great conspiracy who for four years attempted to disrupt our Nation could not defend their action by frank confession that they were fighting to perpetuate the institution of human slavery which had been abolished by all the civilized nations of the earth, but instead appealed to the doctrines of "the rights of the states." The hollowness of this pretext is clearly shown by the fact that in the present generation, while many of the participants of the great struggle are still living,

their descendants have repeatedly and eagerly surrendered a large part of the powers which they formerly contended were reserved to the states, and have been foremost in the advocacy of amendments to the Constitution to accomplish such purpose.

General Hayes was one of the soldiers whom the American people have entrusted with the highest office in their gift — a position which now is the most influential in the government of all the nations of the earth. It is a matter of pardonable pride and profound satisfaction to realize that all of them have been patriots and statesmen rather than mere politicians and that they have steadfastly performed their duties regardless of the effect upon their personal fortunes. None of them was more deserving of the word "Patriot" than General Hayes. At the outbreak of the Civil War he wrote, "I would prefer to go into it, even if I knew I was to be killed in the course of the war, than to live through and after it without taking part in it."

Owing his election to the efforts of his political party, he said in his inaugural address: "He serves his party best, who serves his country best." Because he believed that a president could serve his country best by serving only one term, without thought of re-election, he not only announced that he would serve only one term, but firmly refused to even consider a second four years in the White House. A man who placed duty to country on such a high plane, and above all party and personal considerations, certainly was a patriot. We can all be proud of the fact that he first was a soldier, and it is not too much to express the conviction that his military service and experience in times of great stress helped to develop in him that high conception of duty to country which was the grandest feature in his character.

The rectitude of his intentions and his firmness of purpose have never been doubted. The purity of his domestic relations and the dignified poise of his character prevented the slightest of those suspicions which unfortunately have marred the record of some other administrations.

General Hayes gave us an example of such pure and lofty patriotism that were he living today he would undoubtedly cast all the weight of his influence in the direction of more thorough Americanization of the youth of our land. That problem is not as difficult as it looks. The natural tendency is toward homogeneity. If the boys and girls, of whatever foreign parentage, are not interfered with, but are allowed to mingle freely with their American contemporaries, they will readily learn the language and customs of the country and be thoroughly American before arriving at the age of maturity; but if they are exempted from attendance at public schools and a large part of their in-

struction is conducted in a foreign language, we must expect to see perpetuation of alien characteristics.

In these days when crimes of violence against persons and destruction of property appear to be on the increase; when mass murders go unpunished; when classes of people receive special exemption from compliance with provisions of law made for the whole people; when organized minorities intimidate our legislative bodies and cause members to vote contrary to their own convictions; when the economic life of the nation is menaced by organized groups of foreigners under leaders of foreign birth; when certain laws are freely violated by high officials of national, state and local governments; when in fact we are threatened with a great relaxation of public regard for all law, the life and character of Rutherford B. Hayes should serve as an inspiration to those who carry on the fight against the shams, frivolities, and hypocrisies of social and political life. His career is a proud heritage to the people of Ohio who will cherish his memory as long as her brave sons and noble daughters control the affairs of state.

Senator Atlee Pomerene

In introducing Senator Atlee Pomerene, Governor Campbell was most happy in his vein of optimism.

I thought this was Hayes Centenary day, but from the looks of the faces on the platform, it must be 'Senatorial' day. We have two United States Senators and a third who is willing to become a member of the senate if elected to the office. Senator Pomerene has been an honest, faithful public servant of character and ability about whom I could say other good things — but that would be politics.

Senator Pomerene's address, sustained the high reputation for forceful oratory justly enjoyed by the senior senator from Ohio, who had been a frequent visitor at Spiegel Grove and knew of the literary treasures which it contained.

In referring to the patriotic attitude of Hayes at the outbreak of the Civil War, he quoted:

"I would rather be killed in the war than not have taken a part in it," wrote Hayes to his friend and adviser, Stanley Matthews, at the time of the crisis that tried men's souls. He was commanding but modest and could "walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

Senator Pomerene thought the two greatest outstanding acts of the Hayes administration were the removal of the troops from the south after the war of 1861-65 and the resumption of specie payment. He voiced the beautiful sentiment in McKinley's tribute to Hayes following his death in 1893, by reading the proclamation issued at that time.

President Campbell then called upon the Hon. Frank B. Willis, the junior United States Senator from Ohio, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens:

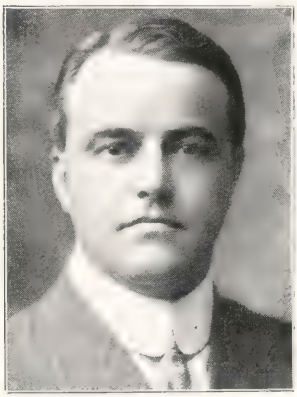
I cheerfully concur in all that has been said by the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in tribute to Rutherford Birchard Hayes whose character and achievements we celebrate in the centennial observance of this day.

I cannot claim, as can the veterans of the Civil War who honor this occasion, your distinguished chairman and others present today, to have personally known President Hayes. I do recall, however, that when a mere boy I went from my home in Delaware County to attend a great public meeting in Columbus. The papers for some time had announced that President Hayes and General Sherman would be among the distinguished guests at that meeting. When I saw them I was somewhat disappointed. In my boyish fancy presidents and generals and other great men had been of larger stature than their fellows. I was like the boy of inquiring mind who is represented in the McGuffey readers as asking

"How big was Alexander, pa?"

I expected to see the President and the great General loom high above other men in physical stature, and so I was a little disappointed at first to see that they were not taller than other

grown-up folks around them. I esteemed it a great honor, however, to have had the rare privilege of seeing them. I felt some way or other that this opportunity had distinguished me. I could tell the other boys in our neighborhood that I had seen a president of the United States. In after years, however, as I read the history of our country and the lives and administrations of our presidents, I learned to appreciate the patriotic service and the moral grandeur of him whose name and memory we honor today. His fame increases with the passing years. It is a significant fact that many of his contemporaries of both of the great political parties who criticised certain of his executive acts and policies in after years reversed their hasty judgments and joined those who accredited merited fame to this worthy president and manly man.



Senator Frank B. Willis

We of Ohio take especial pride in the career of this man who has been properly accorded a prominent place among the jewels of our state. We take a just and peculiar pride in all our presidents, in Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding, all of whom were born in Ohio, and in William Henry Harrison, grand old Tippecanoe, who was an Ohioan by adoption and in the early history of our state, in the war of 1812, led his soldiers through these very grounds upon which we have assembled today.

Much has been said about eminent Ohioans. Virginia was long the Mother of Presidents but that distinction is passing from the Old Dominion to the Buckeye commonwealth. Much has been said in praise of our citizens who have acquired fame in statesmanship and war and other fields.

The ubiquity of the Ohioan is an inviting and inspiring theme. He is found everywhere. Through our commonwealth has flowed the tide of migration which has peopled the states farther west. I was impressed with this fact some years ago when in company with friends I made a visit to the Pacific Coast. On that delightful trip it was our pleasure to spend some time at the canyon of the Colorado. One day in company with two of my uncles and a few other friends we visited that remarkable gorge. It made us almost dizzy to look down to the depths below. Some of our party proposed that we follow the road down to the river's bank. I at first declined but two of my

uncles insisted upon making the descent. From our vantage ground we watched them as they went down farther and farther into the great canyon, and they went down and down diminishing to our vision as they went. They went down until they reached the river bank and those two old uncles looked like two ants. (Laughter.) A little later I myself went down over the same road and I discovered there some muleteers driving their teams. Some of them were using the language which is said to be peculiarly adapted to the muleteer. Some say that it is entirely excusable in persons serving in that capacity. I believe General Grant in commenting upon his experience in the Mexican War made a remark to that effect. He said that while he did not indulge in this language himself he considered it excusable in those who drove mules. Well, those men down in the canyon were using that language. I met very pleasantly the chief muleteer and in answer to a question he stood proudly up and declared that he was from Lucas County, Ohio. A little later we made the ascent of Pike's Peak. Away up there near the summit, above the clouds, was an enterprising citizen who was publishing a newspaper. After chatting with him a few minutes I asked if Colorado was his native state. "No," said he, "I am proud to say that I was born in the Buckeye state. I came to Colorado some years ago from Tuscarawas County." The Ohioan is widely distributed and in other states and lands and in stations humble and exalted is reflecting credit upon the land of his birth.

It is worthy of mention in this connection that Rutherford Birchard Hayes was thoroughly Ohioan. He was born in Ohio, lived in Ohio his entire life with the exception of a very brief period in his school days. All his public service was in and from Ohio.

His loyalty to Ohio is illustrated by an event which occurred in the campaign of 1844 while he was a student in college. A great parade had been organized in Boston in connection with a Whig meeting to be addressed by some great national leaders. As the parade passed along the streets young Hayes observed there was no Ohio organization and no Ohio banner. Hastily improvising a banner this young collegian drafted two of his classmates and formed an Ohio delegation of them. This was augmented to hundreds before the parade reached Boston Common and the Ohio delegation became one of the largest, noisiest and most notable of the day.

General Hayes, though a loyal Ohioan, felt his obligation to the Nation was first — his devotion to the Republic was by straight line to Washington, not by a circuitous route through the state capital. He was a thorough-going nationalist — he

would never have surrendered his country's independence for internationalism.

When he had concluded his term of office in the highest position within the gift of his countrymen he returned to his native state and spent his remaining days in the comfortable home that stands before us. We are told that this is preserved as a typical residence of the latter half of the nineteenth century. It may be typical of its class but the extensive improvements that have been made here suggest something more than this modest designation. I am sure that those of you who have viewed the beautiful grounds and the treasures within these buildings will support me in the statement that this is more than typical, that it is ideal in its appointments and historic suggestion.

The citizens of Ohio owe a debt of gratitude to Colonel Webb C. Hayes and his devoted wife for their self-abnegation in devoting their private fortune and their lives to the perpetuation of this historic shrine and its permanent dedication to the public good. History affords no finer example of filial devotion and future generations will continue to learn lessons of history and patriotism from contemplation of this benefaction by a devoted son in fond memory of an illustrious father.

I cordially agree with all that has been said this afternoon in the way of tribute to President Hayes. I was especially impressed with the scholarly address by Dr. Williams, by the tributes to Hayes as a soldier from Generals Dickman and Edwards, by the appreciation of Hayes as a statesman expressed in the eloquent address of my colleague, Senator Pomerene, by the remarks of our distinguished chairman, Governor Campbell, and the very appropriate letter that he has read from the President of the United States, Warren G. Harding. I heartily indorse all that has been said in praise of his service in the Civil War, in the office of Governor of Ohio, of his southern policy as President of the United States, of his contribution to the resumption of specie payments and the preservation of the financial honor of the Republic. It would be difficult to add anything to the words of generous appreciation to which we have listened.

In private station, in public life or on the battlefield, Rutherford B. Hayes was a man of dauntless courage. He was bold enough to do the thing that he believed to be right even though such action was not immediately popular. He had the type of courage so needful in this very hour. Most people know well enough what they ought to do, but many have not the courage to act. Republics can live only when their citizens have the vision to see the right and the courage to defend it. In a critical hour when suspicion was rife and accusations bitter President

Hayes had the courage to say, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." His public service was an exemplification of this principle. In private life and in public station General Hayes always stood unflinchingly for obedience to the law and maintenance of the constitution. He fully understood that if one man may select one law and break it because of personal taste, then every other man has the same right and there is an end to all laws. There is no middle ground — either this Republic will stand on the rock of constitutional government and observe the law or it will sink in the hopeless morass of lawlessness.

I may be permitted to add, I am sure, that in the residence yonder was a home that may well be considered ideal in its character, a model American home.

By inheritance and early environment Hayes was peculiarly fortunate. He was of worthy pioneer ancestry. The record of his life that he has left us in written form extends back to his early school days. From the beginning he seems to have been modestly conscious of his powers and wisely interested in their conservation and direction to worthy and beneficent ends. He was throughout life completely master of himself. He was at no time the slave of passion or prejudice. He was at all times devoted to the service of country and a high conception of duty in all the relations of life.

It is the universal testimony of those who knew him well at different periods of his career that he was under all circumstances a gentleman, considerate not only of the rights but the opinions and attitudes of those around him. Uncompromising in his views on essentials, he yet accorded to others the privileges of independent opinion that he claimed for himself, and thus it was that wherever he moved, whether in college or law office, on the tented field, in legislative halls or in high executive position, he numbered among his friends men of varied political and religious faith. He was always considerate of his fellows. Carping criticism, personal denunciation, partisan jealousy and burning resentments were foreign to his nature. Continued success and the elevation to the highest position within the gift of the Republic did not separate him in sympathy from those whom he had known in the humbler walks of life. To his comrades in wartime who served in the ranks he was always a fellow comrade. When his presidential term was at an end, he came here and simply resumed his service as a private citizen. Here again he entered with genuine interest and enjoyment into neighborly association with the citizens of Fremont and his native state. He was called upon to serve on various committees, some of them purely local and humble in character and others of

nation-wide and world-wide scope. In all of these the question, and the only question that he considered in accepting the tendered trust, was whether or not he could be helpful in the position. Having once accepted the proffered opportunity for service he faithfully assumed the duties of the position and was scrupulously punctual in their discharge. Many who are now living can bear testimony to his fidelity to trusts, humble and exalted. Thus it is that as his life is studied in detail from his boyhood days down to its close in this beautiful Spiegel Grove, the appreciation of the man, the soldier, the public servant and the citizen is heightened with the passing years. What a legacy he has left to his family, his state and the nation. What an inspiring example to those who study his life and character.

No sketch of his career would be complete without recognition of the influence of his partner through the years of his illustrious service. If Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the model husband and father it should be remembered here that he was fortunate in his life partner, Lucy Webb Hayes, who was recognized while she lived, as she is today, as the model wife and mother. A woman of culture and refinement, responsive to all the nobler impulses of her sex, she so bore herself at the side of her illustrious husband as to win a secure place in the hearts of the whole American people. She is affectionately remembered for her generous services in the hospitals of the Civil War and for the example that she set in the White House as first lady of the land. Here the two very happily spent the remaining years of their life in this home surrounded by this grove, a remnant of the forest primeval with all of its historic associations dating back to pioneer days. Here they saw life's sun set, in a horizon that was cloudless. Here their remains lie in yonder tomb. Their work and their example have not altogether followed them. They still endure to bless the American people and the Nation that they loved so well.

The next speaker was Major General Clarence R. Edwards of Cleveland, who organized, armed and equipped the 26th or New England Division so expeditiously and thoroughly that it was sent overseas as the First National Guard Division without being placed in a southern training camp. General Edwards made a patriotic plea for the maintenance of the army, with side remarks at his longtime friend and present host,

Colonel Hayes, with whom he served overseas in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, China and the World War, "who might soon be en route for Turkey."

"Don't ask me what I said," General Edwards wrote

Major General Clarence R. Edwards

a few days later from the First Army Corps headquarters in Boston, to Colonel Hayes:

"I haven't the least idea, or enough of an idea to dictate it. I knew that it would be carrying coals to Newcastle to attempt to recount your father's great

deeds, so well known and so well uttered that day, so just upon the inspiration of the moment in that beautiful grove I tried to show what an inspiration his life was to the youth of today, and how his principles need putting into force to avoid another great sacrifice to the country."

Congressman Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, in repsonse to some lilting remark of the chairman that he would have to make his best speech to win his vote from Senator Pomerene in the ensuing senatorial election, then delivered so telling and scholarly an address that he claimed President Campbell's vote. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens:

History must decree to President Hayes a very high place as a public servant. His nomination and election were justified in his marked fitness and in achievements before and after his election.

In birth all that a notable ancestry both paternal and maternal can supply was his.

In childhood training nothing was wanting to fit him for the highest career.

In education both at home, college and university he was the most favored.

In choice of associations he was equally highly favored.

1. Teachers — the greatest.
2. Friends and associates — the best.
3. Books — such as serve to develop great soul power.

The result of this training is what would be expected where a youth of all the advantages of birth, family connection, simple and frugal habits, yet abundant financial resource, high ideals and family pride in the possibility of achievement, is started on a career marked out by an aspiring and wealthy relative ambitious for family renown.

Monument designed and erected by Rutherford B. Hayes, after the death of Lucy Webb Hayes in 1889, of Vermont Granite from the farm from which his parents migrated from West Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817. The caskets were placed in a granite block 12 x 20 feet, which was then sealed and the monument brought from Oakwood Cemetery and placed on this new granite base on The Knoll in the Spiegel Grove State Park in April, 1915.

CONGRESSMAN SIMEON D. FESS

His were the college days before the arrival of the intellectual prig. He thrived upon the intellectual democracy of his law professor, Judge Story, and the vigorous nationalism of his chief study, the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall. He reveled in the fundamentals of American political ideals and never apologized for the Federal Constitution or the American institutions developed under the organic law.

The aspirations for this nation begun in the Hayes home were carried out in his college days at Kenyon and later in his university days in the law school of Harvard. Colleges in that day did not deem aspirations for high ideals, both personal and professional, as inconsistent with a virile manhood. They maintained an atmosphere in which a student was stimulated to high resolutions. Young Hayes in his famous diary is witness to this university product. It found unmistakable expression in a New Year's resolution, January 1, 1845: "I will strive to become in manners, morals and feelings a true gentleman."

His conception of success was well expressed in an early entry of his diary:

"I never desired other than honorable distinction. The reputation which I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit and lost without regret. * * * Let me triumph as a man or not at all."

When the Civil War came it found him in the early days of a struggling lawyer, who had recently been married to Miss Lucy Webb. The Hayes brand of patriot is best expressed in his own words then uttered:

"I would prefer to go into the war if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

This statement was corroborated by a career from Gauley River to Fisher's Hill, which saw the Major in a series of promotions to Major General, after a service of four years in which there were shot from under him four horses, and in which he was wounded six times, and during which time he received the highest commendation of his superior generals, including General Grant.

At South Mountain he continued to command his troops after his left arm was shattered. Of the thirteen other Presidents of the United States who had served as officers only Monroe was ever wounded in action. It was later said of him that he was a man "who during the dark and stormy days of the Rebellion, when those who are invincible in peace and invisible in battle were uttering brave words to cheer their neighbors on, himself, in the forefront of battle, followed his leaders and his flag until the authority of government was established from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the River round to the Sea."

His gallant leadership was no less popular at home than on the field. Having been nominated for Congress while in the thickest of the fight, his friend Smith urged him to come home to electioneer. His reply is the Hayes brand of patriotic duty:

"An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing."

Of course he was triumphantly elected.

The War had brought to the Nation problems of great seriousness, whose solution demanded the best brain, the highest type of courage and the most powerful prestige within the country. The Thirty-ninth Congress stands out in history for its ability in great statesmen. The most outstanding delegation in that body was from Ohio. To the powerful group numbering Garfield, Ashley, Bingham, Delano, Lawrence, Schenck, and Shellabarger was now to be added Hayes. He immediately took front rank in important war legislation. Before the end of the Thirty-ninth Congress he was drafted to make the contest for the governorship in Ohio, where the militant Democracy was endangering Republican success by putting forth as its standard-bearer the distinguished national Democratic leader, Allen G. Thurman. General Hayes brought to the governorship not only a highly trained mind well grounded in political science, but an experience which at once guaranteed a high degree of success.

His various messages and state papers at once marked him as a statesman of sound and fundamental principles. He was unanimously renominated and was re-elected governor over another distinguished national leader, George H. Pendleton. His second term was so signally successful that his name was persistently mentioned in connection with the senatorship until he authorized the statement that he would not allow his name to be presented for the seat then occupied by Senator Sherman. He was nominated without his consent and over his protest for Congress in the Second District. He had sent dispatches to Smith, of the Gazette, and Davis, declining to accept. But in party interests he finally accepted what he declared must be a

losing fight. Here he suffered his only defeat after running far ahead of his ticket. While he was defeated by 1500, his Republican colleague in the First District was defeated by more than double that figure. In this campaign he sounded the warning against the Democratic policy for an unsound currency. They had carried the elections in Ohio in 1873 on the soft-money issue, and under the leadership of the famous Bill Allen. In 1874 they again carried most of the State offices and a majority of the delegation in Congress — thirteen out of twenty. In 1875, with this handicap, Republicans turned for the third time to General Hayes, who had to his credit the defeat of two of Democracy's leaders and national figures, Allen G. Thurman and George H. Pendleton. Notwithstanding that he had persisted up to the very last moment against the candidacy, he was nominated without his consent by a vote of 396 to 151 for Judge Taft, who moved for unanimous nomination. In the campaign he defeated the popular governor, Bill Allen, by a decisive vote on the issues before the country.

In the midst of his third term, the National Convention was held in Cincinnati. General Hayes' name and fame were eclipsed by the more popular names of Blaine, Morton, Conkling, etc. His was not a magnetic career. It was only distinguished and substantial. The only contingency needed for the highest promotion was a dead-lock between the favorites in the Convention. In such a situation Hayes supplied all the qualifications of education and training, of ability and courage, of prestige and reputation, of a splendid standard-bearer by having defeated three times as many national figures. He was the inevitable choice to lead the Nation as he had led his own state.

His great success was in what he did, notwithstanding his administration was not popular with Republican politicians. While he was distinctly a party man, he was not a spoilsman. His determination to inaugurate reform in the Civil Service won for him enemies in his own party, such as Conkling. His policy toward the South won for him enemies among Republican leaders, such as Blaine. His attitude for sound money which compelled him to veto many measures won for him enemies tinctured with soft-money heresies. These cumulative disaffections among leaders in his own party compelled him to abide by his announced decision when first elected that he would not stand for reelection in 1880, — in sharp contrast with recent utterances of the modern opportunist. Rutherford B. Hayes was a man whose promise was law so far as his conduct could make it; in him no mental nor moral dishonesty could find place.

Mr. Fess referred to the difficulty of saying much that was new after the exhaustive treatment of the subject by former speakers on the four-hour program.

"Fame is a bubble, money has wings, but the character and soul power of Rutherford B. Hayes will live, in spite of the lapse of time," said Dr. Fess, whose tribute went also to the clean college life of the young man when at Kenyon college.

The ringing remarks for the American Legion, of Colonel John R. McQuigg, who commanded the 112th Regiment of Engineers, 37th Division, A. E. F., in France, and represented here the Commander-in-Chief of the American Legion, were highly esteemed and frequently applauded. They were:

It is but proper for me to state that, owing to an engagement made several weeks ago, our National Commander, Hamford MacNider, is unable to be present today, much to his regret.

If he were here I am sure he would say that no words from him were necessary to convince this audience that the American Legion is in most hearty accord with the spirit of the ceremonies and events of this day.

The whole atmosphere and environment could not have been more to our liking if the American Legion had made them to order. I know of no more fitting place for such an occasion.

The whole region is rich with historic events, the mere recital of which thrills the blood of every real American.

Ft. Meigs, General Harrison; Ft. Stephenson, Major Croghan. My! what a wealth of patriotic devotion and pioneer heroism those names and places recall.

Croghan, a mere youth, twenty-one years of age, a native of Kentucky, whose Irish father fought under Washington at Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown; Croghan the boy, who on August 2, 1813, within sight of the spot where we now are, with one hundred and sixty men defeated and routed a force of five hundred British and two thousand Indians in as brilliant an incident as adorns the history of American arms. My! but Croghan and his men would make good Legionnaires if they were alive today.

Even in that pioneerage, Ohio was playing a conspicuous part in defending the Nation and the cause of civilization. Yes, a part she was to duplicate on a mighty scale one hundred and five years later in a foreign land and under foreign flags.

It's no wonder that a state whose founders were possessed of such love of country, such daring and such tenacity of purpose, eventually became the mother of presidents. She couldn't help it. It's from such ancestors that presidents are descended.

It is around one of those presidents that the events of this day cluster. Rutherford B. Hayes. A name that stands for all that's worth while in clean, pure, Christian American citizenship. Obedient child; industrious youth; conscientious student; ideal husband and father; a soldier whose ability and devotion to duty were inspirations to all who came in contact with him; a statesman, the soul of honor, whose only concern was the good of his country and the welfare of those whom he represented; an able and painstaking governor, three times chosen to that office. A president whose courageous stand on sound money and resumption of specie payment laid the foundation of that prosperity and development which the country enjoyed for the next quarter of a century. His treatment of the South and the termination of military control in that section was an act of patriotism that did much to unite the country and wipe out the distinction between North and South.

In 1884, while touring Ohio, as a candidate for President, James G. Blaine said of President Hayes' Administration: "It was one of the few and rare cases in our history in which the President entered upon his office with the country depressed and discontented and left it prosperous and happy."

Naturally we of the Legion like to think of Rutherford B. Hayes as the typical citizen soldier.

On the threshold of a promising civilian career, at the outbreak of the Rebellion he promptly volunteered and laid all he had on the altar of his country. Compelled, like thousands of others, to struggle against the lack of technical military training, a lack chargeable to the government and the spirit of the times rather than to himself, by close application, incredible exertion and a spirit to win, he finally attained the rank of Major General. His ability as a leader and commander was demonstrated at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

He was a typical son of Ohio. His devotion to the Union was sublime. The intensity of his patriotism was illustrated when he said just before leaving with his regiment, "I would rather go to the war, if I knew I was to lose my life, than to live through and after it without taking part in it." And thou-

sands of men can testify to the soundness of that patriotic philosophy when applied to a later war.

On another occasion when speaking of the 313,000 men Ohio sent into the Union Army he said, "God loves Ohio or He would not have given her such a galaxy of heroes to defend the Nation in its hour of trial."

The living embodiment of such sentiments, and loving his state with an intensity little less than sublime, it is not to be wondered at that his son has arranged that the home the father cherished so much is to become the property of the state. As the tree is bent the twig's inclined. The unselfish, patriotic life of the father has been reflected in the lives of his children, and the community, state and Nation are to benefit thereby.

From time immemorial it has been the want of nations to pay tribute to those who have fallen on the field of battle. Tablets, monuments, triumphal arches and palaces, erected in honor of their heroic dead, have dotted the capitals and high places of nations ancient and modern. The memory of those who perish amid the clash of armies is cherished through the centuries.

To this all but universal custom of paying lasting tribute to the battle dead America is no exception.

But the people of Sandusky County are indebted to Colonel Webb C. Hayes for a new type of memorial: a new style of architecture direct from the draughting room of the Almighty.

Instead of a single monument of granite or marble or bronze, on which the passing years must inevitably levy their tribute of decay and disintegration, Sandusky County is to have as a living monument to each fallen soldier of the World War and the Spanish War, a buckeye tree — a monument to which the years will add size and strength and beauty rather than weakness and decay — monuments whereon the budding leaves and blossoms of each recurring season will fitly typify the growth and perpetuity of the principles and high ideals for which these men made the supreme sacrifice.

These living monuments, in symmetrical arrangement, spreading their shade over the green turf and flowers of the beautiful parkway, constitute memorials unique in the country's history and worthy of imitation throughout the length and breadth of the land.

And so, Mr. Chairman, the American Legion joins the people of the state and Nation in expressing our appreciation of and thanks for the generous action that has given to Ohio this splendid estate with its cherished memories, precious relics, historic archives, and its splendid memorial parkway.

President Campbell introduced Captain W. L. Curry, the present Commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, who read the following letter from Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of which President Hayes was Commander-in-Chief at the time of his death:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.

"Your very kind invitation is at hand and in reply I would say that I regret exceedingly that prior engagements render it impossible for me to attend the celebration on October 4th next. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to join with others in paying due honors to the memory of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, one of the Nation's best presidents. The purity of his character, the sincerity and nobility of his ambition, the justice, humanity and eminent ability of his administration will long be an example and blessing for the people of these United States.

"With great respect,

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Lieutenant General U. S. Army."

Captain Curry, in his remarks referred to the fact that General Hayes was the first Commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, being succeeded, when elected Senior Vice Commander of the Commandery-in-Chief, by General William Tecumseh Sherman, as Commander of the Ohio Commandery. At the time of his death, General Hayes was the Commander-in-Chief of the order, in direct succession to Hancock and Sheridan, each of whom, by successive elections, retained the high position of Commander-in-Chief of the Order, until his death.

In the unavoidable absence of Commander-in-Chief James E. Willett, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Commander Gaylord M. Saltsgaber, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., made the following remarks:

Only last week the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Des Moines, capital of the great state of Iowa. On Wednesday was held the grand parade where it was estimated there were twenty thousand in line. Their heads were proudly upright, their bodies erect and their movement alert and vigorous inspired by martial music and the plaudits of the watching multitude. It was a grand and glorious manifestation of American patriotism.

These men were the survivors of an army of over two million of men who marched, suffered and fought for the integrity and unity of our national life. The assembly and banners and march of these old white haired men was a tribute and a symbol for the citizen who heeded in days of danger his country's call and volunteered to suffer all of the agony of war that the Union might be preserved and saved for its super-eminence in grandeur and goodness.

When you see these aged men with faltering step you are thrilled as you are reminded of the awful war from 1861 to 1865 and you look beyond this thin and wavering line to that grand aggregation of citizens who responded then to the call of duty.

No praise is too great for that noble band of heroes who were not soldiers by profession, who surrendered voluntarily the comforts of home and the companionship of family and friends to brave all the dreadful accidents of an awful war. These men were stirred by high ideals. It was no common brawl in which they ventured but a surrender of the highly prized comforts of peace to wage war against the wicked evil of secession. As a class the American citizen soldier stood unrivaled. He went, not in quest of glory, but his mind and heart were stirred by his country's peril and he laid all upon his beloved country's altar. He was willing to sacrifice everything, even life itself, that the best government on earth should not be destroyed.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, at the age of thirty-nine, was one of that noble band of heroes. We are proud to pay his memory tribute today for he was one of the brightest and best of the citizen soldiers. At the outbreak of the war he was a successful lawyer and could have continued a career of civic honor and emolument in his chosen profession. He was favored above most men in the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens. He had a loving and loved family. There was nothing wanting to make his success and happiness complete, but he surrendered it all to serve his country. As a lawyer, he knew the same as Abraham Lincoln, that this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and that the great Civil War tested whether that nation so conceived and so dedicated, could long endure.

Comrade Hayes was one of the first to enlist and in the 23rd Ohio Regiment, and afterward as general he valorously proved his devotion to the cause of union and freedom in many hard fought battles. We followed his lead in war. We come now to the celebration of this anniversary with love and praise for his country and to humanity. His deeds are known to fame and shall shine on with undiminished lustre. His conspicuous example inspires us to pledge anew allegiance to our glorious flag and to the republic for which it stands — one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Remarks by Commander Albert D. Alcorn, Department of Ohio Spanish War Veterans, were, in part, as follows:

"It is a rare privilege to have a part in these exercises commemorating as they do, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Great Commoner of Ohio, Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Among my earlier recollections, was the Hayes-Tilden Campaign. It is remembered chiefly by reason of the fact that the boys, the rooters of those days, wore neck scarfs in which was interwoven the name of the presidential candidate.

My mother, rearing a large family of boys, was, and still is, a great admirer of that noble, Christian woman, Lucy Webb Hayes, and has never lost an opportunity to laud to the skies her courageous stand, as first lady of the land, prohibiting the service of wine at the White House table.

President Hayes entered upon his duties as the nineteenth President of the United States under more trying circumstances perhaps than any other president we have ever had.

Three incidents of his life stand out in bold relief. First, his voluntary enlistment, not for three months, not for a year, but "for three years or the war."

Second, that last entry in his diary before leaving for the war under date of May 15, 1861: "I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

How many of us can measure up to such a high standard of patriotism. That these were not mere idle words, his wounds, his promotions, his whole war record, attest.

The third incident I refer to was his reply to a friend, who suggested that he take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of making a campaign for congress for

which he had been nominated. "An officer fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ought to be scalped."

One cannot read his biography without admiring his courage in peace as well as in war.

It took courage to advocate and promote civil service reform. It took courage to advocate his southern policy. It took courage to oppose those who would deplete our national forests, even in that early day. It took courage to fight and win his battle for honest money. It took courage to face and overcome the thousand and one obstacles he had to overcome during his incumbency of the office.

Like Cincinnatus of old, that ancient model of virtue and simplicity, who having been called from the plow to perform a great service for his country, returned to his plow when it was finished, Rutherford B. Hayes, who rivaled Cincinnatus in patriotism, virtue and simplicity, returned to this his quiet country home where to the day of his death his chief ambition was to be of service to his fellow man.

It has been said, "A character is not built on a prospectus but upon a good record, not of what you agree to do, but of the good things you really have done." The record of the things he has done makes his a noble character.

Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the United Spanish War Veterans of Ohio, I thank you for the honor of being present on this occasion.

The American Legion was represented by Commander Gilbert Bettman, Department of Ohio, American Legion, who did not arrive in time to participate with the Legion in the parade incident to the Dedication of the Memorial to the Soldiers of Sandusky County who died in the service of their country in the War with Spain, and the World War and who are memorialized in the cross which constitutes the Soldier's Memorial Parkway, of Sandusky County.

Commander Bettman represented the American Legion in concluding the program, in an eloquent and sincere tribute to President Hayes.

The exercises of the afternoon concluded with a reference to the Resolutions adopted by the Sandusky County Bar Association, of which Rutherford B. Hayes became an active member on his admission to the Bar of Ohio, in 1845. The Resolutions which were to be read by the Honorable Arthur W. Overmyer, were omitted on account of the lateness of the hour.

The Resolutions are as follows:

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions of the Sandusky County Bar Association on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of General Rutherford B. Hayes submitted the following report:

It is fitting and proper that the Bar Association of Sandusky County pay its tribute of respect to the memory of General Hayes upon this One Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. General Hayes was admitted to the Bar of the State of Ohio at Marietta, on the 10th day of March, 1845, and very shortly thereafter began the active practice of law in Fremont (then Lower Sandusky) in partnership with General Ralph P. Buckland. During the entire time after his admission to the Bar he always manifested a keen interest in the Bar of Sandusky County and the welfare of the Bar Association.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch was sent to Norwalk, Ohio, to become a pupil in what was then known as "The Norwalk Seminary," a Methodist School, of which the Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin was principal, where he spent his school years of 1836 and 1837; and in the autumn of 1837, he was sent to a private school at Middletown, Connecticut, conducted by Isaac Webb. Mr. Webb was a graduate of Yale College; had been a tutor in the College, and was highly commended by the President, Jeremiah Day. It was not a large school, the number of pupils being restricted to twenty; great care was exercised to receive only boys of diligence and good character. Mr. Webb intended that the reputation of the school should rest on thorough study, faithful instruction and steady discipline; correct habits, principles, feelings and tastes were to be assiduously cultivated and truth, justice and honor, to be regarded as the cardinal points of character.

On November 1, 1838, General Hayes entered Kenyon College as a freshman, where he graduated with high honors in

1842, and on the 11th day of October, 1842, at the age of twenty years, he began the study of law in the office of Sparrow & Matthews at Columbus, where he remained for ten months and in August, 1843, enrolled as a law student at Harvard University. Among the students who attended Kenyon College and who were warm friends of General Hayes were David Davis, Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Winter Davis, Stanley Matthews, and Salmon P. Chase, all of whom attained marked distinction in public life. As evidence of the character of the man we quote from his diary written on November 12th, 1842, just after he had graduated from Kenyon College: "I have parted from the friends I love best, and am now struggling to enter the portals of the profession in which is locked up the passport which is to conduct me to all that I am destined to receive in life. The entrance is steep and difficult, but my chiefest obstacles are within myself. If I knew and could master myself, all other difficulties would vanish. To overcome long-settled habits, one has almost to change 'the stamp of nature'; but bad habits must be changed and good ones formed in their stead, or I shall never find the pearls I seek."

On January 1, 1845, we find this significant entry in his diary. "This is the beginning of the new year. In two or three weeks I shall leave the Law School and soon after shall begin to live. Heretofore I have been getting ready to live. How much has been left undone, it is of no use to reckon. My labors have been to cultivate and store my mind. This year the character, the whole man, must receive attention. I will strive to become in manners, morals, and feelings a true gentleman. The rudeness of a student must be laid off, and the quiet, manly deportment of a gentleman put on — not merely to be worn as a garment, but to become by use a part of myself. I believe I know what true gentility, genuine breeding, is. Let me but live out what is within, and I am vain enough to think that little of what is important would be found wanting." The ability of General Hayes as a lawyer was clearly recognized by the courts; because during the month of August, 1845, he was appointed and acted as a member of the committee that examined Stanley Matthews for admission to the Bar of Ohio, and in March, 1889, he delivered a brilliant oration before the Sandusky County Bar Association in commemoration of the death and works of Stanley Matthews. Judge E. F. Dickinson a member of this Association had been a life long friend of General Hayes and upon his death he submitted a beautiful tribute to the life and works of Judge Dickinson and likewise upon the death of General Buckland, General Hayes delivered very fittingly, before this Association,

an oration referring feelingly to his association with General Buckland, not only as a lawyer, but as a comrade in arms and as a fellow citizen. General Hayes early manifested that military spirit which was characteristic of the young men of his day; and in 1845, he made an effort to enlist in the service of his country while it was engaged in the war with Mexico, but on account of his physical condition, he was not permitted to enlist and when it became manifest that Civil War in this country was imminent his patriotic zeal was awakened and he immediately prepared himself for active participation in the union cause.

As an evidence of his patriotic zeal and determination to fight for that which he thought was right, we quote the following:

"Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war — if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also, viz., that this was a just and necessary war and that it demanded the whole power of the country; that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

As to the life of General Hayes as a soldier, executive, statesman and philanthropist, we will leave it to others upon this occasion to recount. He was of singular purity and up-rightness in public and private life. As a soldier, statesman and president, he rose to the foremost rank and never lost that true kindness towards every human being, great or small.

As a public official he grappled with and successfully mastered perhaps more complex and serious problems than any other citizen of America. When Sandusky County builds a new court house; may we not now suggest that a statue of General Hayes be provided for as a part of the building; that his memory may be thereby honored and perpetuated, because of his membership in the Sandusky County Bar Association and in view of the fact that he achieved high and distinguished honors as President of the United States, three times Governor of the State of Ohio; as a Member of Congress, as an eminent soldier, as well as his long residence in this county.

Respectfully submitted,

T. P. Dewey,
David B. Love,
J. T. Garver,
James G. Hunt,
A. W. Overmyer,
A. E. Culbert.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS NOTICES

While it had been hoped that Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover would be present in person, the following letter refers to the unavoidable absence of Secretary Hughes:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Sept. 27, 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL HAYES:

I have received your letter of Sept. 25th and have also had the pleasure of talking with your brother, Mr. Scott R. Hayes, who has today strongly urged the acceptance of your kind invitation. It is needless for me to say that it would give Mrs. Hughes and myself the greatest gratification to be able to attend this centenary celebration of the birth of your distinguished father, President Hayes, and especially to have the opportunity to join in the tribute to his memory. You will understand, however, that having just returned from a month's absence (in Brazil) I find an accumulation of work and it will be absolutely impossible for me to leave Washington in order to be present at the celebration on Oct. 4th. I am very sorry to disappoint you, but I have no alternative.

Mrs. Hughes joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Hayes and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The American Ambassador to France during the American participation in the World War, the Honorable William G. Sharp, wrote:

DEAR COLONEL HAYES:

I have before me the kind invitation to attend the Centenary Celebration of the birth of your illustrious father, the former President of the United States, which was evidently sent me soon after my departure for Europe. I am acknowledging it first of my unanswered letters to express my appreciation of your remembering us for such a noted occasion.

I am sure that the celebration, as well as the dedication of the several worthy projects which are enumerated in your invi-

tation must have been very impressive as well as interesting. Please accept my hearty thanks.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. SHARP.

The next Governor of Ohio wrote as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 26, 1922.

DEAR COLONEL HAYES:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend the dedication of the Library addition to the Hayes Memorial, at Spiegel Grove, on Oct. 4th. You can rest assured that if it is at all possible, I will be present, as I remember the very pleasant time I had on a similar occasion several years ago.

I am deeply interested in your work and will always be glad to have any literature you have in connection with the same.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for you and yours

I am very truly yours,

A. V. DONAHEY.

The Centenary celebration drew interesting comments from high officials of the previous national administration. Secretary of War Baker, of President Wilson's cabinet, who represented President Wilson and delivered an eloquent address at the dedication of the original Hayes Memorial on May 30, 1916, in sending his regrets, wrote:

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25th, 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL HAYES:

I have just received the invitation to be present at the celebration of the Centenary of the birth of your distinguished father, on Wednesday, Oct. 4th. I deeply regret that engagements already made so far preempt that day as to make it impossible for me to be away from Cleveland until late in the afternoon, when I must leave for a supreme court engagement in Columbus. I think I have already said to you, but it gives me pleasure to repeat it, that as the years go by and my experience and reading grow larger, I come to have a larger and more sympathetic view of your father's life and services. Surely no one

could have been called to high executive office under circumstances more trying or at a time when the country itself was more disturbed and unsettled. His fairness, dignity, and clear-sighted integrity were a rock of strength to the government in trying days. I am glad this significant Centenary is to be observed and I hope that the utmost use will be made of the occasion to impress the lessons of your father's life upon the country which he served. Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, says in reply to an inquiry of his estimate of General Hayes' administration:

"Following the election of 1876, it was impossible to give an appraisal of public servants that would be just or free from partisanship. With the passage of time, however, I feel that there has come an appreciation of the fact that the action of President Hayes in withdrawing the troops from the South, indicated high moral courage and a resolute desire to bring peace and opportunity for development to the southern people.

"The situation which President Hayes had to encounter when entering the White House was a very difficult one. The Democrats believed that Mr. Tilden was elected. President Hayes owed his election to the electoral vote of South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, states in which the Democrats believed the votes had been cast for Mr. Tilden. The withdrawal of the troops from those three states automatically put in power the Democratic state governments, who had been chosen in the same election when the electoral vote was counted for President Hayes. Of course President Hayes knew when he withdrew these troops that the results that did take place would follow. He knew that such results were necessary for good government in those states.

"No one understood better than he that the withdrawal of the troops would be regarded by many of his countrymen as a confession that his election was not free from partisan setting aside of the voice of the people in these states. I have, therefore, always regarded it as a matter of high moral courage for him to have restored peace in the South at such a cost to his prestige.

"His courage showed that he preferred to be the recipient of much criticism than to perpetuate in the South conditions that were intolerable and unbearable."

Thus when one looks back at the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, he sees a serious effort made to reform the civil service, an effectual resumption of specie payments, and a con-

ciliatory policy inaugurated toward the distressed southern states, which has altogether inured to the honor, integrity and stability of that Union for which General Hayes fought on many southern fields, whose integrity he proclaimed in every political contest and which he endeavored to maintain in his three terms as governor of his native state, and which he finally greatly advanced by his four years in the White House at Washington.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Navy, who as Admiral so efficiently commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the World War, expressed his regret at his inability to be present in the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 3d, containing the very flattering invitation for me to attend the Centennial celebration of the birth of your father, Rutherford B. Hayes, on October 4th, your invitation kindly including Mrs. Sims.

Needless to say we should be very glad indeed to attend this celebration but unfortunately October 4th will be but a few days before my retirement from active service and I shall be so much engaged in closing up my active duty as president of the naval war college that this and certain other engagements will make it impossible for us to be absent from Newport at that time. I need not assure you again how much we are gratified that we have been included in this invitation and how much we regret our inability to accept it.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

Commander-in-Chief James W. Willett of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a letter from Des Moines, Iowa, to President Campbell, expresses his keen regret at being unable to attend the Hayes Centennial exercises, and notes that Mrs. Willett was born in Tiffin, Ohio, which would have been an added inducement to

draw them to Ohio, "aside from the honor conferred upon me had I been present."

The N. Y. *Sun*, which was a bitter opponent and critic during and after the Hayes administration, says in an editorial on the Centenary, headed "Hayes Abolished Carpet Bags":

> The judgment of a later day has put unpredicted value on both the ability and the services of President Hayes. While he may not rank with Washington, with Lincoln or with Roosevelt, his firmness and foresight have earned recognition not at first granted them. He appears to deserve the credit for bringing to an end the post-bellum course of political laxity in the North and retrogression in the South.
>
> Congressional reconstruction had proved by 1877 its inability to carry out the majority's plans of restoration and idealistic advance for the reconquered Southern States. Hayes, withdrawing the Federal troops, permitted the unsuccessful policy to fall of its own weight. He had apparently concluded that the Nation could not attain full prosperity while one great section remained on the rocks. He broke with the traditions of his party in this respect to perform a service to his country.

The New York *Herald* in a comprehensive, discriminating, but highly laudatory article on President Hayes brings out the fact, too often overlooked: "All attempts to induce him to accept a renomination failed." Also that "some of his ablest political opponents conceded that President Hayes's administration, taken as a whole, had been no less honorable to himself than creditable to his country."

An editorial in the *Ohio State Journal* emphasizes the fact that "the soundness of his measures soon proved itself and made possible the Republican success in 1880. It has been said of him that never once in all the trying days following his election and throughout his presidency did he lose his temper. He combined great firm-

ness of character with unfailing good nature, an effective combination not often found in presidents or other men. * * * As president he soon proved a complete and unpleasant surprise to the managers of his party machine. His manners were mild, but his backbone was stiff as a ramrod. With the utmost good nature but with the grimmest determination he proceeded at once to antagonize the party leaders, wiping out carpet-bag government in the South, upholding Sherman in his great fight against the insistent unsound-money sentiment of the day, and inaugurating civil service reform to an extent undreamed of by the disgusted practical politicians."

A comprehensive editorial in the Boston *Herald* of October 4 says in part:

A century ago today, on Oct. 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, of ancestry reaching far back into New England, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born. He fought bodily weakness as a young man, manifested great interest in books, studied in Ohio and Connecticut, and after having spent two years at the Harvard law school and in attendance upon special classes in the college, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1845. He had gained some distinction in Cincinnati when the civil war came. Several times wounded and with a fine record for bravery, he entered Congress at the end of 1865 and became Governor of Ohio in 1868. He served two terms, then after an interval a third, taking the nomination against his preferences and making the campaign on the sound money issue; there were many in Ohio in those days who believed that the only thing necessary to make real money was the stamp of the United States, no matter how much or how little of actual value might be back of it. It was this fight against "Fog Horn" Allen and inflation that gave Hayes the nomination for the Presidency.

Few Presidents have assumed office under more difficult conditions than did our nineteenth executive. Few have borne themselves with greater dignity under excoriation of the members of the opposing party and the cross-fire of the factions of their own party. Hayes deserves far more credit for vigor, steadiness and fulfilment of campaign pledges than has usually

been granted him. No one knew who his cabinet were to be until the actual inauguration. When they were announced the country could not miss the conclusion that Hayes intended that the war no longer should dominate our politics. He had avowed his intention of restoring home rule in the South, cleaning up the national administration, and maintaining the public credit. He went to work with a body of advisers representing all these aims but with a Congress split against itself. He had few friends in the Republican Senate once he had sent in his cabinet list, and the Democratic House wanted most of all to hamper the administration. Hayes withdrew the federal troops from the South, he vetoed the Bland-Allison silver act, he showed the country that "the way to resume 'specie payments' is to resume," to quote the Horace Greeley dictum, and in spite of the quarrel between Half-Breeds and Stalwarts and his unpopularity with his party he issued an executive order forbidding office holders to take active part in party management.

Hayes grew in popular estimation steadily through the four years of his incumbency. There is reason to indorse the statement of Carl Schurz that the Republican party in Hayes "had nominated a man without knowing it." His Presidency over he retired to Spiegel Grove at Fremont, O., where a celebration will be held today, and in simple and useful pursuits passed the remainder of his years. He was a "great commoner"; an able and "straight" man.

The Indianapolis *Star* in a discriminating article on the Hayes Centenary, by Miss Margaret M. Scott, says in part:

The elaborate celebration in Fremont, O., Oct. 4, of the centenary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, at his former home, Spiegel Grove, now a state park through the generosity of his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, had special interest and significance for the people of Indianapolis because an ex-citizen, Charles R. Williams, long the editor of the Indianapolis *News*, was one of the speakers and was honored by having a room in the new addition to the Hayes memorial library dedicated to him under title of "The Charles Richards Williams Reading Room."

The Ohio Archæological and Historical Society of which Gen. Hayes was president at the time of his death, had charge of the centenary exercises, invitations for which were sent to the

distinguished guests of the society in civil, military and official life.

The city of Fremont, where Gen. Hayes spent the major portion of his life, when not actively connected with state and national affairs, co-operated with the historical society and had direct charge of the parade and historical pageant, which was dismissed on entering Spiegel Grove. Dedicatory exercises then were held for the Croghan Gate, the Harrison Gate, the McPherson Gateway, in memory of the soldiers in the war with Mexico and the war for the Union; and the Memorial gateway in memory of the soldiers in the war with Spain and the world war.

This new addition to the Hayes memorial, equal in dimensions to the original structure, will house the large and valuable library collected by Gen. Hayes during his army service in the Civil War and as Governor of Ohio and as President of the United States, as well as during his long career as a lawyer.

The Williams reading room in honor of the splendid library room in the Williams's Princeton home. Later Mr. Williams's collection of books — one of the finest of the notable smaller collections in the country — will be installed in the room. The mahogany bookshelves will be those removed from his North Meridian street home and set up in the great sunken library in "Benedict House" — its parallel twin stairways lined with books leading from the main hall and drawing room at one end and its French doors at the other, with an immense fireplace midway, making a room so attractive and full of character, at the same time containing so many beautiful "vistas" that photographers and magazine writers beg for an opportunity to photograph it.

This is the room in which the Woodrow Wilsons entertained their larger companies before going to the White House. It is the room which opens on a terrace overlooking the flower garden which has something blooming in it from earliest spring to latest fall — a garden, by the way, to which gold-dusted bees (Princeton's colors, of course!) from Grover Cleveland's neighboring estate come to sip sweets.

This room with its massive bronze candelabra from Vienna will be duplicated at Spiegel Grove in recognition of Mr. Williams's service to American history in general and Ohio history in particular in writing the "Life of Hayes" (2 vols.) and compiling and editing the "Hayes Diary and Letters" (4 vols.)

Rutherford B. Hayes, after the passion of years has subsided, is growing in worth to the American people. The great accomp'ishments of his administration, with the reconstruction of the South, the establishment of sound currency and the maintenance of the civil service system, have given him his proper

place in history. It is now worthy and fitting that this celebration should be held where the mementos of his civil, military and presidential life are assembled. Added is the fact that the Spiegel Grove state park in itself is a historical monument to the wonderful days of the past.

Under the sweeping branches of its gigantic hickories, oaks, elms and maples sped the bronzed messengers of Pontiac carrying the war wampum to the southern Indian tribes; over the same trail marched Gen. Harrison and his army to resist the British invader, and in a later era gathered the great generals of the Union army to do honor to its distinguished occupant. Here Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Crook, Comly and Scammon were visitors. Here, too, at various times, came Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, McKinley, Taft and Harding.

Few writers, Republican or Democratic, have written as dispassionately and fairly of Hayes and his administration, few have done as much as, and none has done more than Mr. Williams to draw attention to Hayes's personal worth, his scholarly attainments, his splendid civic services, and the great accomplishments of his administration. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

It will be recalled that after leaving the *News* (1911), Mr. Williams devoted three years to writing the "Life of President Hayes" — a task inherited from his father-in-law, William Henry Smith, who died in 1896. The latter, who had been Hayes's closest personal and political friend, was to write the life, but had hardly begun it. On his death bed, he insisted that his son-in-law should go on with it.

This Mr. Williams promised to do, supposing the arrangement would not be acceptable to the Hayes family. But the family urged it, and Mr. Williams loyally fulfilled his promise. And no one knows better than the writer, who acted as his literary-secretary for a great portion of those years both in Indianapolis and at Spiegel Grove, at what cost to his nerves, his eyesight, his pleasure, his health, his welfare, he did indeed loyally fulfill that promise.

The life was published in 1914, and was received most favorably by critics and historians. Andrew D. White pronounced it one of the three or four best biographies in the English language; and there were other similar commendations.

This same year Mr. Williams removed to Princeton, N. J., and later bought the house at 25 Cleveland lane, which had been occupied by Woodrow Wilson, while he was Governor of New Jersey, and from which he went to the White House. The house was remodeled and the grounds enlarged and developed until the place, named "Benedict House" in memory of his mother,

whose maiden name was Benedict, became noteworthy among the many beautiful places for which Princeton is famous. There he has led a life of busy leisure among his books and with abounding hospitality. During the first two years of residence there he wrote a history of the Cliosophic Society of the university in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of its founding (in 1765) — the oldest literary society in America.

Critics have characterized it as the best book of its sort they have ever read. After America entered the war against Germany, he became one of the speaking staff of the National Security League, and of the New Jersey state council of defense, doing his bit by making speeches, in stimulating patriotism and explaining and defending the policies of the government.

Not long after the publication of the "Life of Hayes," the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society began to plan for the publication of Mr. Hayes's "Diary and Letters." At the solicitation of the society, Mr. Williams, who was most familiar with all the Hayes papers, consented to edit them and prepare them for the press. The normal income of the society, however, was not sufficient to justify so ambitious an undertaking. Appeal was made to the Legislature of Ohio, which the Governor seconded and approved, and early in 1921 the Legislature provided the society with ample means for the execution of its worthy project.

Mr. Williams had already begun his task, which he found demanded an incredible amount of minute research and painstaking labor. To this he devoted, all told, some three years of almost continuous effort, assisted by copyist and secretary. The result is seen in four large volumes, which not only abound in valuable historical information, but which vividly reveal the development, character and accomplishment of a typical American gentleman of noble qualities, who rose to the highest distinction.

Mr. Williams's work is a model of good editing. With characteristic modesty, the editor himself never obtrudes, but his presence in the background is constantly felt.

He is marking the completion of the four volumes of Hayes's "Dairy and Letters" by taking a year off for rest and travel. After the celebration at Spiegel Grove, he and Mrs. Williams will come to Indianapolis for a visit — the first of any length since their removal East eight years ago.

The *Fremont News* in an editorial "Colonel Hayes deserves no little honor" voices the sentiments of Fremonters:

Fremont was a factor in world's news this week. The devotion of Colonel Webb C. Hayes for his illustrious father, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, made possible the appropriate exercises held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his father's birth and placed Fremont, the home of the nineteenth president of the United States on the front page of many newspapers and leading periodicals throughout North America. The affair was recounted in leading publications in foreign countries. As a result of the untiring efforts of Colonel Webb C. Hayes and his liberality in financing the major portion of the proposition, the affair was concluded in a blaze of glory and praise is extended from many quarters for the results obtained in one of the best celebrations of any kind ever held in this city.

The city council will take official recognition of the efforts of Colonel Hayes and suitable resolutions, now in the course of preparation, are to be presented at the next meeting commending him for his labors.

Interviews with leading citizens, brought nothing but the highest praises for Colonel Hayes in his undertaking. The active members of the Hayes Commission, were not overlooked for their labors.

"Colonel Hayes and his uncle, Sardis Birchard, are responsible for Fremont's pretty parks," said one Fremonter. He referred also to Birchard Library, which was conceived by the late Mr. Birchard, an uncle of Colonel Hayes, as well as Birchard park, this woodland tract being given to the city by Mr. Birchard as a site for park purposes. Colonel Hayes has through his generosity provided the southwest section of Fremont and a portion of Ballville township, wih an elaborate system of parks, which for their originality have won praises from men and women in all walks of life. The designing of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, is alone a stupendous task, but this is but one of the many commendable projects for which Colonel Hayes should have credit. He has been untiring and unselfish, in his undertakings to make Fremont a place of beauty and a shrine to attract people from all parts of the world.

Colonel Hayes has made it possible for the Spiegel Grove state park to be one of the national show places for all time to come. Not only has he presented the beauty spot to the state of Ohio but he has also set aside funds for the permanent upkeep of the place. It was Colonel Hayes' money that built the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum and it is his money that is paying for the addition to the library. A conservative estimate of the benefactions of Colonel Hayes and the money he has given for these permanent memorials, also the Memorial Hospital

and other Fremont projects he has favored, is placed at $500,000.

There is not a city in the United States but what would be proud to point to the fact that it had been the home of a president of the Nation and there is not a city in the country but what would gladly point with pride and praise to such a place as the Spiegel Grove state park, a perpetual monument to a noted citizen and a show place of interest that each year attracts hundreds, yes thousands, of visitors from all quarters of the globe.

CENTENARY NOTES

After the parade, luncheon and exercises, Troop A and the Polo team of the 11th Infantry gave a spirited exhibit of polo playing and horsemanship incident thereto. Another sporting attraction of the afternoon was the baseball game between the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League and the fast-going K. of P. team of Fremont.

Motion picture cameras recorded the movements of a large part of the crowd about the Memorial Building and the speakers' platform, as well as of the morning's parade. Over 1200 feet of film were taken and the excellent pictures were shown in a local theater the following week.

A beautiful bronze bird fountain, the work of the charming young sculptress, Miss Nancy Stair of Detroit, with Fremont forebears, was presented to Colonel and Mrs. Hayes, for Spiegel Grove, by Miss Stair. It was set up in the Knoll just before the Centenary day.

The Hayes Centenary March, composed by Rutherford Hayes Merriam, who was born on the day of President Hayes's inauguration and named for him, was played by the High School band at the unveiling of the

tablet on the Croghan Gateway to the Spiegel Grove State Park. This spirited piece of music was arranged for the band by Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the leader of the High School Band.

The Hayes Centenary Stamp — an eleven-cent postage stamp issued by the Post Office Department and offered first for sale at the Fremont Postoffice on the morning of October 4th, was the most popular picture of the day. Demands for it from all over the country are still received at the local office.

Souvenir badges put out by the American Legion Auxiliary carried a good likeness of President Hayes. The Centenary post card, arranged by Mrs. Heim, with its pretty design in color of a century plant in bloom, and showing a portrait of President Hayes, with sketches of Spiegel Grove and the White House, had a large circulation.

Conspicuous on the speakers' platform, at the south side of the Annex to be dedicated, was the tattered old regimental flag of the 23d O. V. V. I., General Hayes's own beloved regiment in the War for the Union. It was borne by surviving members of the regiment who had also guarded it at the tomb in the Knoll during the morning parade. Among the Veterans were sixty comrades from the Soldiers' Home in Sandusky, who were given free transportation in a special car by the Lake Shore Electric Ry. Company.

The 11th Infantry, almost 800 strong, encamped in the Israel Putnam Agricultural Park, and remained a

week, its dress parades, band concerts from its forty-five pieces, bugle calls, and camp routine, attracting much attention and many visitors. Colonel Halstead, its commanding officer, is the son of Murat Halstead, one of the best known of the great editors of the Middle West. This regiment, together with the Troopers and the Toledo Battery, made up the largest force of visiting soldiers since Israel Putnam and his Colonial Troops from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut of Bradstreet's Expedition camped near the same spot in 1764.

Much of the success of the speaking program was due to the presiding officer, Hon. James E. Campbell, President of the Society, who introduced the speakers with a wit and readiness of repartee that found huge appreciation in the immense audience. In spite of the length of the program — a program that began at 1:30 and was still going on at five o'clock, many unable to find seats stood throughout the whole session. Comparisons are barred, but more than one declared that the Mayor's speech of literally eight words was the triumph of the day! Throughout the elaborate preparations for the day, Mayor Schwartz was, next to Colonel Hayes himself, the main motive force. Mr. Ging's handling of the Float section was also highly efficient.

Fremont was in gala attire, its business and resident sections ablaze with color, in honor of her most distinguished citizen. Factories, business houses and schools were closed for the entire day. The visiting crowd was enormous, coming from all parts of Ohio and neighbor-

ing States. Strategic points for viewing the parade, and around the reviewing stand, were taken hours before the procession started from Fort Stephenson.

Following the dedication of the Soldier's Memorial parkway and the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove, the parade was officially declared ended with the firing of 15 bombs by the battery. The bomb discharges carried parachutes which, as they descended, unfolded and showed small American flags suspended. This was a telling climax to the striking pageant and ceremony.

Enormous crowds passed through the Hayes Memorial building, inspecting its treasures of books, pictures, flags and trophies, manuscripts, autograph letters, souvenirs of our early Presidents, historic costumes, etc.

Not the least of the successes of the day was the gathering together for the first time in nearly thirty years of the immediate family of President and Mrs. Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Birchard A Hayes, of Toledo, with their two youngest sons, Walter and Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford P. Hayes of Florida, with their eldest son, William; Mrs. Frances Hayes of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Scott R. Hayes of Spiegel Farms on the Hudson, all spent some days before and after the Fourth, at Spiegel Grove, with Colonel and Mrs. Hayes.

Other out-of-town relatives present were Mrs. Jean Mitchell Monserrat of Columbus, with her eldest daughter, great-niece and great-grand-niece of President Hayes; and Mr. Hayes Robbins and his son, Hayes

Robbins 2d, who made the long journey from Connecticut for the day's celebration.

The Press of Fremont deserves great praise for its handling of the Centenary material. The *News, Messenger* and the *Journal* contributed much to the local interest and information, got out special illustrated editions of their papers, giving enthusiastic and comprehensive reports of the proceedings. The *Messenger* contributed a careful outline of the Life of President Hayes.

"PARS MAGNA FUI!"

Hayes Memorial Building, Spiegel Grove State Park. The Ninety-eighth Anniversary of the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-1881, and at the time of his death, January 17, 1893, the honored President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, was celebrated with ceremonies of unusual interest on October 4, 1920, at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio. The day was cloudless and the people came by thousands. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Society, with its President, former Governor James E. Campbell presiding. The occasion was the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial Tablet on the Hayes Memorial Building in Spiegel Grove State Park. In his opening address, President Campbell spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES E. CAMPBELL

Hayes Memorial Building, Spiegel Grove State Park. The Ninety-eighth Anniversary of the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-1881, and

at the time of his death, January 17, 1893, the honored President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, was celebrated with ceremonies of unusual interest on October 4, 1920, at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio. The day was cloudless and the people came by thousands. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Society, with its President, former Governor James E. Campbell, presiding. The occasion was the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial Tablet on the Hayes Memorial Building in Spiegel Grove State Park. In his opening address President Campbell spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: The patriotic people of Sandusky County, remembering and revering their heroic dead, have called us to join them in unveiling a tablet that shall preserve forever, in enduring bronze, the names of those gallant sons of the county who, in the war with Spain and in that unparallelel cataclysm known as "The World War," gave their lives to their country, to mankind and to humanity. The war with Spain was a small war while the World War was the worst known to men; but the memory of him who died in the one is as precious and glorious as that of him who died in the other. They were all heroes whom the people of Sandusky county delight alike to honor.

These men carried our flag upon foreign soil — in the first instance for the purpose of freeing two oppressed races from semi-barbaric rule; in the second instance to destroy a military autocracy which threatened to extirpate democracy and to make all nations its abject slaves or dependents. From both of these wars the Star Spangled Banner emerged with added and imperishable lustre. Especially is this true of the last war for there, to quote these appropriate lines, —

"Serene and beautiful it waved,
The flag our fathers knew,
In the sunny air of France it laved
And gained a brighter hue.

"Oh may it ever the emblem be
Of all that makes this country free;
And may we cherish liberty
And to the flag be true."

To the eminent orators who are your honored guests, who are much more capable of doing justice to these patriot dead than I, and who are here for that purpose, I leave such further eulogy as they may deem appropriate. I consider this a suitable opportunity, however, on behalf of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, under whose auspices these ceremonies

Honorable James E. Campbell.
President of Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.
Former Governor of Ohio.

are held, to state formally the development and consummation of the project (born in the mind of Colonel Webb C. Hayes) of making Spiegel Grove one of the most important monuments to history and patriotism in the State of Ohio. It is the duty of this society, and one to which it has faithfully adhered, to collect and disseminate information as to the history of this state as well as to collect, preserve and classify evidences of its occupation by prehistoric races.

No part of the work of this society has been more important or more valuable to the historical collections of the state than the acquisition of Spiegel Grove with the precious personal property connected therewith. Its history carries one back to a time long prior to the Revolutionary War, for it is located in the old Indian Reservation or Free Territory, maintained at the lower rapids of the Sandusky river, which was a point of interest long before the white man entered Ohio. Israel Putnam was here in 1764 and during the War of the Revolution over 2000 whites, captured by the Indians, passed through the Sandusky Valley, stopping at the Lower Falls, now Fremont, from whence they were transported by shipping to Detroit or on to Montreal. Zeisberger and Heckewelder, the Moravians, were prisoners here, and also Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. In 1872 the British sent troops from Detroit as far as Lower Sandusky, en route to repel the Crawford expedition, but they arrived too late, owing to the capture and burning of Crawford on the Sandusky Plains. During the war of 1812, through these very grounds the old Harrison Trail — a military road which led from Fort Stephenson to Fort Seneca — passed and is preserved intact as its principal driveway.

Added to this historic interest is the fact that it typifies an American home of the latter part of the nineteenth century — a home fraught with historic memories of Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth president of the United States, and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes. Of all the homes of our presidents, covering a period of one hundred and thirty years, there have been preserved only those of Washington at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Madison at Montpelier, Jackson at The Hermitage, and Lincoln's modest home in the city of Springfield. But in all these instances, more or less time had elapsed before the homes were acquired and put in a state of preservation; and but few or no personal relics or memorials were secured. The families of the presidents had in most cases parted with the property, and their historic associations were generally dissipated. It is gratifying to know that Spiegel Grove met no such impairment. When received by the State it was in a perfect state of preservation, and all of the valuable historic effects of President Hayes

were there intact. Few presidents of the United States have left so large and so complete a collection of documents, papers and books. To these should be added all the honorable mementoes and historical objects that were intimately associated with President Hayes during his career as a soldier in the Civil War, as well as that of his administration as president; and many personal belongings of his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, during her exalted life in the White House. President Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. His library of Americana was not excelled, in his time, by that of any other private individual in the nation. He had the instinct of a collector and preserved all papers and memoranda, both of his public and private life, in an orderly and accessible form. His letters and his diaries covering a continuous period of sixty years, written in his own hand, are in this collection and are now being prepared and compiled for publication by this society. They will be a valuable contribution to American history. With the exception of Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt, no president of the United States has left such a collection of individual memoranda, literary remains and personal mementoes as did President Hayes.

Spiegel Grove, with its contents, upon the death of President Hayes in 1893, was bequeathed to his children. Afterwards the entire Spiegel Grove property, with its library and collections, became the property of Colonel Hayes by deed in 1899 from the other heirs in the settlement of the estate. Through the generous filial devotion and the patriotic spirit of Colonel Hayes, this whole tract was offered, without cost, to the State as a public park in memory of both of his parents, by deeds dated March 30, 1909, and March 10, 1910. The conditions upon which Colonel Hayes donated this property to the State of Ohio simply require its maintenance as a state park, with the further condition that: "The Ohio Archæological and Historical Society should secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio for a state park, a suitable fireproof building on the site reserved opposite the Jefferson Street entrance, for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes, * * * * which building shall be in the form of a Branch Reference Library and Museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and the construction and decoration of the said building shall be in the nature of a memorial also to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky county; and suitable memorial tablets, busts and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky county shall be placed in and on said building, and

said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by said society."

Thus there was given to the nation and to the State a heritage of which both can well be proud, and I take this occasion on behalf of the society which I represent, and on behalf of the State which is represented by the society, to express the fullest appreciation and deepest sense of obligation. These expressions also extend to the noble and generous wife of Colonel Hayes who has joined him in making this spot one of historic beauty as well as a patriotic monument.

In all the years since Colonel Hayes executed his first deed to this property, the public has been left in ignorance of the magnitude of his contributions; of his self-sacrifice; and of his generous patriotism. He has arrived at the age (and so have I) at which the truth can be told without suspicion of flattery or adulation, and at which it can be received without undue inflation. Therefore I take it upon myself, as president of this society, to relate publicly and in detail what Colonel Hayes has contributed to this great patriotic monument, aside from the property itself; and these facts are due historically not only to Colonel Hayes, but to the society and to the people of Ohio.

Colonel Hayes spent large sums after the legal steps had been taken to invest this property in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in trust for the State of Ohio. The construction of the Hayes Memorial building cost when completed over $100,000, towards which the State paid $45,000 and also paid $10,000 for the State's share of the paving of the streets on the three sides of the Spiegel Grove State Park. Colonel Hayes at various times, and in numerous ways, in order to complete the building and bring it to the point of perfection which it has attained, expended $50,000 to that end, and to further add to its usefulness and beauty as a monument, he has provided for an addition to the building that will cost at least $35,000, the funds for which are now in the hands of a trustee appointed for that purpose.

"Since Spiegel Grove has been dedicated by Colonel Hayes he has placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the society and the State of Ohio other lands contiguous to the grove which, when sold, the trustees are to place the proceeds thereof in a trust fund for the use and benefit of this institution. So far lands to the value of $35,000 have been disposed of, and that amount is in the hands of a trustee for the use and benefit of Spiegel Grove, as held by this society. The land, exclusive of Spiegel Grove, remaining unsold is worth at least $100,000, the

proceeds of which, upon sale, will be held in trust for the use and maintenance of the Spiegel Grove park and residence with any remainder for books for the Hayes Memorial Library.

"On July 1st of last year Colonel Hayes placed $100,000 in trust to be used in the maintenance and upbuilding of this patriotic memorial. I am within a conservative estimate when I state that Colonel Hayes has disposed, for the benefit of posterity, in the form of the beautiful and attractive property which you see before you, at least $500,000: $250,000 in cash and securities for endowment funds, and $250,000 in real estate and personal property, including the library Americana and collections.

"Greater and more far-reaching than the vast funds which he has so consecrated to others and to the memory of those loved by him, is his magnificent spirit of unselfishness, of tender devotion to the memory of his father and mother, and of his desire to leave to future generations historic evidence of the past. Here the people of Ohio forever will come to view the evidences of a period of American history that will be to them a continuing lesson and an inspiring heritage. A visit to this place will stimulate the study of Ohio history; of her Indian tribes; of the wars between the British and French and their Indian allies; followed by our war for Independence, when this was a British post; and of her people's heroic defense of our country in the War of 1812. They will see here many historical mementos of one who laid down civil honor to go forth to fight for the Union. They will see a collection of souvenirs of every president from Washington to Wilson; manuscripts of great historic importance and literature rarely found in Ohio libraries. They will view a monument evidencing the unselfish devotion of private interests to public good, and viewing this monument they will be inspired to devote themselves anew to the service of our country and to common humanity.

At the conclusion of his address there were many cheers for Colonel Hayes. Governor Campbell called upon him for a speech, but the Colonel merely rose to his feet from his chair several rows back of the presiding officer, bowed to the audience and sat down. This was the occasion for renewed cheers and finally Colonel Hayes rose to his feet and walked forward to the front

of the stand. When the crowd had quieted, expecting remarks, he bowed and returned to his seat.

"Just as modest as he is good," said Chairman Campbell, and the crowd again applauded.

LETTER FROM COLONEL WEBB C. HAYES

As a fitting conclusion to the foregoing pages, the following tribute of Colonel Webb C. Hayes to former Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society on the occasion of the celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the latter, is herewith appended.

DEAR GOVERNOR CAMPBELL:

Thank you sincerely for sending me a copy of the very beautiful menu of your eightieth anniversary birthday dinner given in your honor on July 7th, 1923, at the Scioto Club.

It is worth while to have an eightieth birthday when it is commemorated in such a manner by one's admiring friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Hayes deeply regrets that it became impossible for us to be present and participate in the enthusiasm of the gracious occasion. We were called to the East, fully expecting to be able to return in time for dinner, but were only able to reach the Delaware Water Gap on July 7th, from whence I telegraphed our congratulations and regrets. None of your friends could have rejoiced more heartily than we in doing you honor. It has been a constant source of gratification to me to be associated with you on the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

I recall with peculiar pleasure the several interesting occasions at Spiegel Grove to which your presence added lustre. On May 30, 1916, you were on the list of speakers as a representative of the Board of Trustees at the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, when President Wilson, who was unable to be present was represented by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, following the scholarly address of Doctor Charles Richard Williams, biographer of Rutherford B. Hayes.

On October 4th, 1920, my father's birthday, you presided, as President of the Society, at the unveiling of the bronze tablet

on the Hayes Memorial building in memory of the soldiers of Sandusky County, who died in service during the War with Spain and the World War. Your patriotic and eloquent speech of that day, with its all too flattering reference to my wife and myself for our efforts to honor our father and mother by bequests made to preserve forever their old home in Spiegel Grove as a typical American home of the last half of the Nineteenth Century, touched us deeply, and was made the subject of favorable comment later by Warren G. Harding, who followed you on the program.

Similarly, on October 4th, 1922, you presided at the exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. The dignity and propriety of your opening address at the dedication of the library and museum annex to the Hayes Memorial, and the aptness and felicity of your words at the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, and at the unveiling of the historic tablets on the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove, won appreciative applause and were beyond all praise. During the exercises a beautiful oak tree located near the Memorial Trees heretofore christened by the laying on of hands and named the "Warren G. Harding Oak", the "William H. Taft Oak", the "Grover Cleveland Hickory", the "William McKinley Oak", and the "General Sherman Elm", was christened the "James E. Campbell Oak" in your honor.

In all the activities of our Society as Trustee and as President, you have uniformly displayed an intelligent interest and zeal.

Within the last year, through your personal initiative, you have secured the necessary funds for the erection of the World War Memorial annex to our main society building in Columbus, and thus rounded out your soldier activities begun sixty years ago in the War for the Union.

It is because of my interest and belief in the Society, of which, for the last seven years of his life, my father was President, that when I deeded Spiegel Grove as a state park and endowed the homestead for permanent preservation, it was with the expectation of including in this memorial an American historical library which would be the nucleus of a library for an Ohio Historical Society, for which my wife and I hope to provide an endowment fund for the purchase of historical books.

I cannot help reflecting on the singular good fortune of our Society in its choice of Presidents. I doubt if any similar society in America can show a more distinguished list. All have been men of state-wide reputation or of national fame. I recall with

pride the names of your five predecessors: Allen G. Thurman, who for a generation was one of the political leaders of the nation, statesman and jurist; Francis C. Sessions, eminent banker and philanthropist; Rutherford Birchard Hayes, who needs no characterization; General Roelif Brinkerhoff, soldier, lawyer, student of politics and distinguished penologist; George Frederick Wright, erudite in theology, and long the most learned geologist in America; and now in you, so aptly characterized, by the dinner committee on arrangements, as "A patriot of the war of 1861-1865, a statesman of long service, a former Governor of Ohio, and outstanding man of affairs, a courteous and unassuming gentleman". The Society rejoices in having a President who most worthily continues the great tradition.

My earnest hope is that, in the future, the Society may be as wise and fortunate in the choice of Presidents as it has been up to this time.

With renewed felicitations and high respect,

Sincerely yours,

WEBB C. HAYES.

The Honorable JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
Columbus, Ohio.
President Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 005 850 591 2